

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000



September 16, 1925



TWO HARVESTERS

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



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Hundreds of thousands of motorists have enjoyed better car performance during the past summer because they changed their spark plugs as recommended during *Champion National Change Week* last May.

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*Dependable for Every Engine*



## Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb

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Ten years of careful and patient selection by the horticulturists of Macdonald Agricultural College, have produced a rhubarb superior to any ever grown in Canada. Thousands of seedling plants were carefully examined, and selection was made to secure the following qualities:

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This popular vegetable and pie plant has been transformed so that it might fairly well be admitted into the fruit class. For sauce, pies and canning, there is nothing more valuable in the garden. If well fertilized, six Macdonald Crimson Rhubarb roots, when three years old, will furnish an abundant supply for a large family.

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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

#### Debating Contests for Locals

Members of the S.G.G.A. will no doubt remember that the executive decided shortly after the last annual convention, to inaugurate a debating contest throughout the province during coming winter, the final debate to take place during the next annual convention. For this event the vice-president, the Hon. George Langley, has offered two gold medals for competition, to be presented to the two debaters in the winning team. There is nothing more effective as a training for public speaking, and it is hoped that locals in all parts of the province will take up the matter with enthusiasm.

The first definite move in this connection has been taken in the Kinistino constituency, where the county chairman, A. Z. Drew, is urging locals which intend to enter the contest to select a subject, and forward it, together with the name of the particular local with which they wish to debate in the first series, to him. So far as this constituency is concerned, there is no restriction as to age or sex, and the debaters may speak either with or without notes. It is essential, however, that they should be members in good standing of their local at the time of their first debate.

#### Suggested Subjects

No decision as to subjects of debate has yet been made. Possibly, as in Kinistino, debaters will be at liberty to select their own subjects for the elimination contests, while for the finals a subject dealing with the gold standard will probably be selected. Among the subjects suggested for the elimination contests are debates on the abolition of the Senate, the organization of larger areas for school administrative purposes, the protective tariff, the vesting of the control of railway rates in a body independent of parliament, the abolition of the party system of government in Saskatchewan, the return of the natural resources to the province with compensation for those already alienated, industrial groups as a better basis for political parties, and others of equal interest.

It is hoped that locals will take up this matter with enthusiasm, as few things will create interest in local meetings equal to a lively debate, and a series of debates such as those suggested will not only lead to a much better attendance at local meetings, but will at the same time prove of great educational value both to the debaters and their audiences. Every possible help will be given by the Central office in the provision of material for debates and in other ways, and rules for the guidance of debaters will be issued as soon as they are definitely decided upon. The final debates, especially, should provide a fine opportunity for those who attended the economic course arranged by the association last winter, to air their knowledge.

#### For Amalgamation

The following resolution was passed at a joint meeting of members of the S.G.G.A. and Farmers' Union, recently, which was attended by Geo. F. Edwards, president of the S.G.G.A., and which was held in the Grain Growers' Hall, Duval, viz:

"Whereas, it is universally proclaimed that unity is strength;

"And, whereas, the bones of contention brought forward at the meeting called to discuss the amalgamation of the two farmers bodies, are, in our opinion, of little importance to the main issue;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Farmers' Union, in meeting assembled, do call on our respective Executive Boards to do all in their power toward amalgamation."

This resolution was moved by C. W. Dyer, and second by P. Peterson.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Kneller G.G.A., Drake, Sask., and forwarded to us for publication, viz:

"Whereas, the officials of the G.G.A. and the F.U. of C. failed to arrive at common ground for amalgamation of the two bodies, due no doubt to limitations placed on them by their different conventions,

"And, whereas, we, the Kneller local, believe that the success of our greatest co-operative endeavor will be jeopardized by two rival factions among the farmers,

"And, whereas, both organizations are professedly out to better living conditions on the farm;

"Therefore be it resolved that this local goes on record as being very much opposed to a split in the farmers ranks, and that a vote be taken in each local and lodge, away from the influence of speakers at either convention, and if the majority of organized farmers are in favor of amalgamation, then have the amalgamated body write out a constitution with a 'bona-fide farmer' clause elastic enough to take in those whose sole revenue is not derived from the farm, but who are true co-operators, and exclusive enough to bar any one whose interests are divided, leaving the local unit to decide by secret ballot at any time on membership to the organization."

A meeting of the Women's Section of the Kneller G.G.A. was held recently, at which the following resolutions were passed, and submitted to a general meeting of the local for adoption. The resolutions read as follows:

"Resolved that married women be joint owners of property with their husbands as long as they are living together and on the death of either the survivor to be sole owner."

"Whereas, we the members of the Kneller W.G.G.A., are of the opinion that laws regarding the guardianship of children are not fair to the mother;

"Hereby be it resolved that we consider the mother should be equal as a guardian with the father until the child comes of age, and in the event of the death of the father the mother should be the sole guardian."

### Alberta

#### Acadia Federal Convention

Notice of the annual convention of the Acadia Federal Constituency U.F.A. Association has been issued by the secretary, J. K. Sutherland. The convention, which will nominate a candidate to contest the next election, will be held in Hanna, on Wednesday, October 28. The basis of representation is, one delegate for every 10 paid-up members, or major portion thereof, and the fee is 25 cents per member.

#### Vermilion Convention

Addresses by President Wood, R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, and H. E. Spencer, M.P., at the annual convention of the Vermilion U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, aroused great interest. The convention was held in Manville recently, and was attended by delegates representing 20 locals, and by many visitors.

Mr. Wood outlined the history and progress of co-operation down to the present day, and stressed the fact that through all its failures and mistakes an educational process had been going on and through and because of this the present results both in the political and economic field has been made possible.

The northern railway situation was dealt with by Mr. Reid, who explained the nature of the present problem. He also discussed telephone administration and recounted various savings made in administration by the U.F.A. government.

Rural credits, Grain Act, railways and other matters were touched upon

Continued on Page 17



### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL  
P. M. ABEL

Associate Editors

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### ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display ..... 60c per agate line  
Livestock Display ..... 40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified... \$6.75 per inch  
Classified... (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

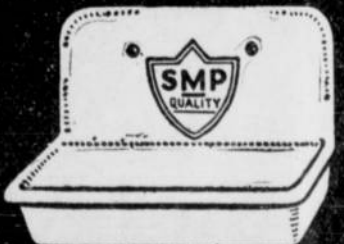
Create Gas, Sourness and Pain  
How to Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases, and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter-glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take, and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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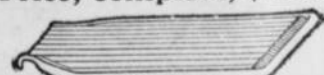
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Price, complete, \$13.00



Buy one or two of these SMP Enamel Sink Drain Boards also. Made to fit SMP Sinks and all standard sinks. Size 20" x 24". Same sturdy construction as on SMP Sinks. Very handsome and a great labor saver. Sold complete with brackets and fittings for setting up.

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EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

### Saskatchewan Poultry Pool

Although the objective of one-third of the exportable surplus of poultry and eggs was not secured on September 1, by the Egg and Poultry Pool of Saskatchewan, the executive has decided to continue the campaign for signatures to the contract, but not to establish the pool at the present time.

An intensive campaign will be put on in 163 municipalities where the sign-up was the heaviest. There was a heavy sign-up in turkeys, considerably more in fact than the objective set by the pool, but the smaller sign-up in other poultry products offset the turkey sign-up to such an extent that it was decided to get more contracts before establishing the pool. Contract signers have up to September 17 to withdraw from the pool if they desire, but the executive of the pool have decided not to commence operations until the required number of contracts has been received. Five field organizers are being sent out, and they will appoint an organizer in each of the 163 municipalities where the sign-up is the heaviest. Up to the present time the organization of the pool has been conducted on a voluntary basis, but in order to give a stimulus to the securing of contracts, the organizers in the municipality will be paid a commission on the contracts they secure. In order to cover the expenses of this intensive drive the objective in these particular municipalities has been raised to 45 per cent. of the estimated exportable surplus. When this objective has been reached, three collecting points will be established, and the pool will commence operations.

### Railways Protest Order

The Canadian Pacific Railway has filed with the Railway Commission an application for suspension of the order for lowering of the Pacific export grain rate until such time as the whole board deals with the question of the decision of the order.

This is a development in sequence of the division of opinion in the board with reference to the order. It will be recalled that two of the board—the chief commissioner and Commissioner Oliver—who heard the case at Vancouver recently, ordered that the rate of grain exported via the Pacific route should be the same proportionately as on eastbound shipments. The companies were given until Tuesday next to file tariffs providing for this reduction. The other three members—Messrs. Maclean, Boyce and Lawrence—adopted a resolution against dealing with this question in advance of the general rate enquiry and later two of them—Messrs. Boyce and Lawrence—gave formal judgments in dissent.

### The Political Field

The fourteenth parliament of Canada was dissolved by the governor-general, on September 5, and Premier King, on the same day, announced the date of the elections, October 29; the date for nominations being October 22, except in some large constituencies when nominations will take place on October 15.

Changes in the cabinet were also announced by Premier King. The former deputy-speaker of the House of Commons, G. H. Boivin, K.C., M.P. for Sheffield, has been appointed minister of customs in succession to Hon. J. Bureau, who has been appointed to the Senate. Hon. Geo. N. Gordon, who

has been deputy-speaker since Premier King took office, relieves Hon. James Robb of the portfolio of immigration, which he has held in addition to that of finance for two years. Herbert Marler, who represents the St. Lawrence-St. George division of Montreal, has been taken into the cabinet as minister without portfolio, taking the place of Hon. H. McGiverin, M.P. for Ottawa, who was taken into the cabinet as minister without portfolio a year ago, and who is retiring on account of ill-health. Hon. Lucien Cannon, K.C., M.P. for Dorchester, has been appointed solicitor-general, the post previously occupied by Hon. E. J. McMurray, M.P. for Winnipeg North. Mr. Cannon, however, will not have cabinet rank.

Four members of the parliament just dissolved have been appointed to positions under the crown. J. C. Walsh, M.P. for St. Ann division of Montreal, and Jos. Archambault, M.P. for Chambly and Vercheres, go to the superior court of Quebec. J. A. C. Ethier, M.P. for Laval and Two Mountains, becomes circuit court judge of the Quebec bar. Thomas Vien M.P. for Lotbiniere, goes to fill the vacancy on the Board of Railway Commissioners created by the retirement of Commissioner Nantel.

In addition to Hon. J. Bureau, the following have been appointed to the Senate: Hon. Dr. Beland, minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Health; Hon. Chas. Murphy, postmaster general; John Lewis, Canadian journalist and until recently chief editorial writer on the staff of the Toronto Globe; W. A. Buchanan, editor and publisher of the Lethbridge Herald; A. J. P. E. Lesard, prominent business man of Edmonton, Alta.; C. McArthur, of Prince Edward Island. It is probable that the portfolio held by Dr. Beland will be merged with that of national defence; for the present, at least, Hon. Chas. Murphy will continue to head the post office department. Of the other two vacancies in the Senate it is reported that one will be filled by Dr. J. P. Rankin, M.P. for North Perth.

Premier King opened the Liberal campaign in a speech at Richmond Hill, on September 5. This speech is summarized on another page in this issue of The Guide. It was replied to by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition in a speech at Wingham, Ontario, on September 9, and the verbal duel between the two leaders of the old parties will likely continue till the polls close.

Nominating conventions have been held in many constituencies, and all the parties are getting ready for the fight, although it is felt that threshing operations will seriously interfere with the attention which the speakers for all parties would like to secure.

The great surprise so far in the West is the retirement from political life of Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P. for Marquette, the first leader of the Progressives, and R. A. Hoey, M.P. for Springfield. Mr. Crerar retires in order to devote all his attention to the affairs of the United Grain Growers Ltd., while Mr. Hoey has accepted a position in the newly-created educational department of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and will spend the major portion of his time among the farmers of the province, spreading the gospel of co-operation.

It is reported that A. B. Hudson,



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**FOR THE GUMS**  
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COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. **Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea**—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. Remember—these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. As it hardens the gums the teeth become firmer.

Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans the teeth scientifically—keeps them white and clean.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Serve Kellogg's tomorrow. Just fill the bowls with crunchy, richly toasted flakes. Sold at all grocers. Served at all restaurants.

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**CORN FLAKES**

Oven-fresh ALWAYS  
Kellogg's exclusive  
inner-sealed waxite  
wrapper keeps  
Kellogg's Corn Flakes  
toasty-crisp.



**Make this comparison!**

Taste that wonderful flavor found only in Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Compare it with any ready-to-eat cereal. You'll know why millions demand Kellogg's.

who was elected for Winnipeg South, in 1921, as an independent Liberal, will not seek re-election, and Sir Lomer Gouin has declined to accept the nomination for the constituency of Laurier-Outremont, which he at present represents. J. T. Shaw, who was elected as an Independent for West Calgary, in 1921, has also announced that he will not be a candidate in this election.

### The Right to Select Terminals

September 8, 1925.

The Editor.—The whole point in Mr. Langley's letter in your issue of September 3 is that farmers had the legal right under the old Grain Act to ship their grain to any particular terminal elevator they named, and he quotes certain sections of the old act, the legal interpretation of which I am advised does not confirm his view, to prove his contention; and then in his well-known style proceeds to flay me for the position I took when the legislation was before the House. He criticizes me for pronouncing judgment on the legal standing of the producer in the shipment of his grain under the act of 1912, without citing any authority, beyond an irrelevant case that came before the Board of Grain Commissioners; and then proceeds to prove me wrong with quite an elaborate legal argument of his own, without citing any authority to support his own contention. While I have quite an admiration for Mr. Langley's legal attainments, I must decline to accept his view in this case. I may say that I was advised before the new Grain Act was considered at all by parliament, that the legal position of the farmer in this matter under the old act was what I stated in my previous letter. But I do not ask Mr. Langley to accept this. If the farmer had the right under the old act of shipping his grain to any special terminal elevator he chose, why was the clause in the old act replaced by the amendment in the new act, put into it at the suggestion of the Board of Grain Commissioners to clearly give him that right? I think it is a fact that the grain trade interests would have been quite satisfied with the old section of the act dealing with this matter. The change was not made at their suggestion. The new act gives the farmer the right to select the terminal market in which he wishes his grain sold, a right which, in the view of the Board of Grain Commissioners he did not clearly have under the old act. The case of 1916, which Mr. Langley refers to, had no relation whatever to the point we are discussing, but to another matter altogether, as Mr. Langley will find on a reference to the minutes of the Council of Agriculture.

Yours very truly,  
T. A. CRERAR.

### The Ins and The Outs

The elections are on and speech-making commences.  
Both the Grits and the Tories are stripped for the fray;  
Each side will enlarge on the other's offences,  
And tell us what scoundrels are seeking our pay.

They'll dig up the past in a fierce retrospection,  
And revile their opponents in language uncouth;  
For this brief intermission before the election,  
We all should feel grateful; they do tell some truth.

But whether the Ins be a Grit or a Tory,  
Don't matter the worth of a rusty old pin;  
They'll spell us the same old time-worn story,  
And the Outs will be out and the Ins will be in.

They'll tell us we've made a most happy decision,  
They'll tell us what blighters the other side were,  
They'll tell us in figures of utmost precision,  
The millions in damage they've done us while there.

They'll tell us what efforts they've made to bunco us,  
And we'll know what they tell us is only too true;  
But the same vile things that the Outs have done to us,  
We're perfectly certain the Ins will do too.

G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alberta.

## Swedish Inventor has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light, said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on 10 days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to T. D. Johnson, 138 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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**5-Room ALADDIN \$759**

Write NOW for  
FREE  
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## YOU CAN BUY A

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ALL SIZES  
UP TO  
12 ROOMS



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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 16, 1925

## Ocean Transportation

Premier King makes a very strong appeal for the return of his government, declaring that it is the only government which has had the courage to tackle the ocean combine, and if he gets a good majority he is going to tackle that combine again. Here is another case where he could have had the support of the Progressive group, for it would have supported any reasonable legislation that had in it any promise of curbing the rapacity of the ocean combine. No part of Canada suffers worse from the ocean combine than the prairie provinces, and the Progressives are fully seized of that fact. Yet there is an attempt on the part of Premier King and also the Winnipeg Free Press, to create the impression that the Progressives failed in their duty in not supporting the government on the Petersen contract. Let us look at the facts.

The King government, during its four years of office, operated the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, consisting of a fleet of 57 steamships, owned absolutely by the people of Canada. With Mr. King's consent and approval, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine was a full-fledged member of the North Atlantic Conference, which is the official name of the ocean steamship combine. During the year 1924, while operating on combine rates, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine sustained a loss on operation only of \$1,440,880; the total loss for the year on these 57 government ships, including depreciation and interest on capital, was \$8,836,609. Even if the capital cost of these expensively-built ships were written down to present-day figures, there would have been a deficit of at least several million dollars. Let it not be forgotten that this loss was sustained while these ships were enjoying the high combine rates, and Mr. King made no effort to use the government ships to break the combine.

Some time in 1924 the government decided to attack the ocean combine and withdrew the government ships from membership in it, but nevertheless maintained full combine rates even after withdrawing. A contract was then made with Sir William Petersen, a big ship-owner in London, to construct 10 ships for the purpose of smashing the ocean combine. The freight rates on these ships were to be absolutely controlled by the government, and in return Sir William was to receive a government subsidy of \$1,375,000 a year for a 10-year period. The 10 Petersen ships would not have a total carrying capacity anywhere near equal to that of the 57 government ships, in fact some of the individual government ships had a carrying capacity quite equal to that of the Petersen ships.

The government, knowing the antagonism towards the ocean combine on the prairies, undoubtedly expected that every Progressive member would hold up both hands for the Petersen contract. As soon as the contract was brought before parliament, and before it was discussed, the Winnipeg Free Press approved of it and threatened dire penalties on any prairie member who refused to support it. The Grain Growers' Guide asked how the government, with 10 Petersen ships, could accomplish what it failed to do with 57 government-owned

ships, and asked for some explanation. The Canadian Council of Agriculture at its annual meeting in Toronto, also questioned the wisdom of the Petersen contract. Meantime, the Winnipeg Free Press furiously waved the club over the western Progressives. Then the Petersen contract came before parliament, and Albert Speakman, M.P., on behalf of the Progressives, analyzed it very carefully, pointed out its evident weaknesses and requested further information before being asked to vote upon it.

The government was astounded at the attitude of the Progressives, and to anyone sitting in the gallery listening to the debate that day it was apparent that the ministers were in a funk. Premier King was on his feet many times interrupting Mr. Speakman, promising everything that could be thought of. He promised a parliamentary committee to enquire into the whole thing, and that Sir William Petersen would be brought over from London to be examined personally.

To make a long story short, this promise was carried out, and there was a lengthy investigation. Sir William Petersen came over and was examined, and under examination he made an entirely new proposition. He was prepared to accept modifications in the agreement made with the government, the effect of which would be to make the payment of a subsidy by the government depend upon the result of the control of ocean rates. If the government fixed a rate which would give a reasonable profit, he would forego the subsidy, but if this rate resulted in a deficit he would accept a subsidy which would counterbalance the deficit. He only asked for a subsidy because he feared if he undertook to reduce rates the ocean combine would declare war and force him into bankruptcy. For that reason he needed support from the government. This was an entirely different proposition from the one which the government presented to parliament, and afforded an opportunity to make an experiment without definitely committing the country to an expenditure of \$13,000,000, with little or no promise of results. The sudden death of Sir William Petersen, at Ottawa, during this hearing, terminated all negotiations.

Such is the history of the government attempt to control ocean freights, yet on September 4, the Winnipeg Free Press says, "In the matter of ocean freight rates, which are a vital factor in the economic life of the West, the government made a mess of its case. Certain Progressive members made a dash for shelter when the North Atlantic steamship combine showed its teeth." This is a most extraordinary perversion of the facts. The government and the Free Press would have committed the country to \$13,000,000 expenditure without any promise of practical results. The Progressive group exercised its common sense and demanded information and enquiry, the result of which indicated the Petersen contract to be an unsound business proposal. The Progressive group was the only one which made a creditable performance in the ocean freight rate episode. They showed no fear either of the government, the combine or the Free Press. They have no reason to be ashamed of their record on this question, nor to fear any criticism. This country wants lower ocean freight rates, and there is a way to accomplish that purpose, but the Petersen contract was a mighty poor attempt.

## Hoey and Crerar Withdraw

The withdrawal from political life of both Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., and R. A. Hoey, M.P., is not only a loss to the Progressives of two of their ablest members, but is also a distinct loss to the public life of Canada. From his entry into the Union government in 1917, Mr. Crerar made a mark in parliament both as an administrator and as a speaker. His public addresses throughout Canada have been of a most wholesome character, and have contributed to the elevation of the tone of public life. He has felt, however, that the demands of his position as president of the United Grain Growers, rendered it impossible to give his best service as a member of parliament. Of this he is the best judge. There will be general regret at his withdrawal from public life.

Few young men in Canada have stepped into the front rank as a parliamentary speaker as rapidly as Mr. Hoey. He was always listened to by a most attentive House, and when he spoke his contribution was worth while. While he will not be in the next parliament, he will be in congenial employment in the educational department of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and still in the service of the organized farmers.

Mr. Crerar and Mr. Hoey are both young men with many years of active service ahead of them. We cannot help thinking that in the political evolution of this part of Canada their abilities will again be demanded as parliamentary representatives.

## What Kind of Majority?

In his opening election speech at Richmond Hill, Ont., on September 5, Premier King indulged in a good deal of fatuous talk about the need of his government having a strong majority in parliament. In the first part of his address he assured his hearers and the public in general, that his government had always had a good majority during its four years, and would be known as a government of large majorities. Yet in the latter part of his address he stated one reason for the election was to strengthen the Liberal party, as he declared that without a strong party behind the government it was very difficult to have a good administration. He actually asked for a strong majority to enable his government in the next four years to cope with what he regarded as the four chief national problems, namely, railway and ocean transportation, immigration, Senate reform and the fiscal problem, or in other words, the tariff.

Mr. King came into office with the Liberal party, having a clear majority of but one member in the House. It was shortly strengthened by two Ontario Progressives who bolted into the Liberal camp. Yet despite this small majority in his own party Mr. King had a good working majority through the support of the Progressives every time he brought forward genuine liberal legislation. In fact, whenever Mr. King's government made the slightest effort to live up to the 1919 platform upon which it was elected, it received Progressive support. Mr. King was assured by the Progressive leader on the floor of the House that he would have the support of the Progressive members if he would but carry out the pre-election pledges of his party. In other words, the King government had a good working majority through the support of the Progressives whenever it



attempted to do what was right and honorable in regard to its own platform.

It is quite evident today, however, and has been for some time, that the Liberal party had no intention of carrying out its 1919 platform, even when it was drafted. It was a vote-catching platform, and as such was successful. Mr. King wants the same kind of majority that Sir John A. Macdonald once asked for when he said what he needed was members who would vote for him when he was wrong, because there were plenty to vote for him when he was right. What Mr. King wants today, but what he will not succeed in getting, is a parliament in which there will be a large, clear majority of Liberal members. He wants the same kind of subservient majority which Laurier enjoyed for 15 years, during which time the Laurier government also violated its pre-election pledges. We are extremely doubtful if this curious appeal on the part of Mr. King will have any effect upon the people of Western Canada. What the people out here want is results, and they know from past experience that the only way to get results is to elect members who will stand up for the rights of the country through thick and thin, regardless of the Liberal party or any other party. Mr. King's threat that unless he has a majority in the House he will call a second election, will not frighten anybody on the prairies.

### Tweedledum and Tweedledee

Premier King's references to the tariff issue, in his speech at Richmond Hill, were of the kind which explain the vitriolic criticisms, so often directed at him by the leader of the opposition. Mr. King faced one way at the beginning of his remarks on the tariff, and the opposite way at the end of them. The policy of the Liberal party, he said, "is a tariff primarily for revenue."

The tariff, he said, is a tax, and as such should be made to bear as lightly as possible on the people. Conversely the Conservative policy was "one primarily for all round and higher protection."

Now this comparison, if it means anything at all, is meant to convey the impression that there is a fundamental difference between the Conservative and the Liberal attitude toward the tariff. The Conservatives, it obviously means, support a tariff because it gives protection; the Liberals support a tariff because it is a source of revenue. The Conservatives would make the tariff higher in order to get more protection, "adequate protection," as Mr. Meighen would say; the Liberals would lower the tariff because it would reduce the burden of taxation carried by the people.

That is the plain logical inference to be drawn from Premier King's words, but this is what he said toward the close of his remarks on the tariff:

It may not be an easy matter to bring about the tariff best suited to our national needs. . . . It can, I believe, be brought about as the result of a careful investigation, accurate knowledge and expert opinion applied to the tariff as a means of revenue, and which will have regard for the safeguarding of our established industries against conditions elsewhere, that may be prejudicial to their well-being and development. A tariff so framed and fashioned should inspire trust and confidence.

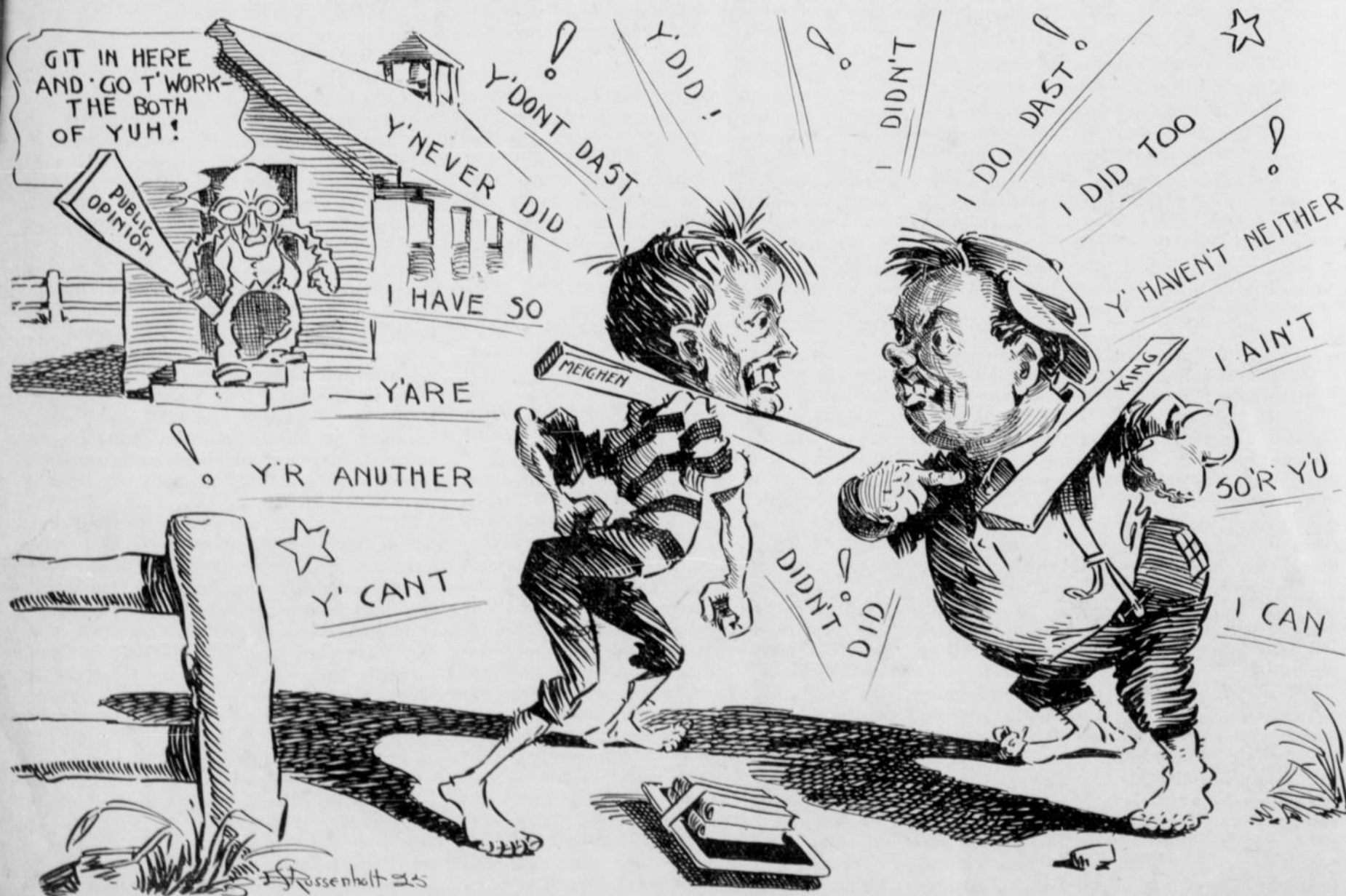
One can almost hear the fervent exclamations of approval of that passage from every protectionist in the country. It might have come from Mr. Meighen himself. It is precisely what Mr. Meighen, the Conservatives and the protectionists are asking for. It is a nicely-worded commendation of the Conservative policy. There is not a protected industry in the country that is asking for more than to be "safeguarded against conditions elsewhere that may be prejudicial" to its well-being and develop-

ment. What is that but the "adequate protection" of Mr. Meighen and the Conservative party. The mass production of the United States and the "cheap" production of Europe, are alike, according to the protectionists, "prejudicial to the well-being and development" of Canadian industries. All they want is to be "safe-guarded" against them.

Mr. King cannot have it both ways. A tariff which has "regard for the safeguarding of our established industries" against foreign competition is not a "tariff primarily for revenue." It is not a simple tax designed for revenue purposes. It is a protective tariff, and as both Mr. King and Mr. Meighen want such a tariff to be the result of "careful investigation, accurate knowledge and expert opinion," it is glaringly obvious that there is not a particle of difference between their tariff policies. They both want a protective tariff; the people of Western Canada want a revenue tariff, and consequently the policies of both Conservatives and Liberals are wholly unsatisfactory to them.

Dr. J. P. Rankin, M.P. for North Perth, who has been appointed to the Senate, according to a Winnipeg paper, has had a career in politics dating from 1090. That ought to make him just about the right age for the Senate.

The election of Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand to the chairmanship of the Assembly of the League of Nations, is at once a compliment to the senator and to Canada. It is gratifying to see Canada thus honored by the nations of the world; it will be immeasurably more gratifying if it leads to the parliament of Canada and the people of Canada taking more interest in and giving more solid support to the League of Nations.



School Boy Statesmanship



# The Liberal Policies

**T**HE dissolution of parliament was announced by Premier King in a speech at Richmond Hill on September 5. The date of the election is October 29, with nominations on October 22. In his speech Premier King dealt with the record of his administration. He claimed that while the government was not compelled constitutionally to go the country until February, 1927, there were four good reasons for an appeal at the present time. It was necessary, he said, to secure a mandate from the people to deal with the imperative questions of transportation, immigration, the Senate and fiscal policy. These four questions were dealt with at length by the premier in the course of his speech.

In his opening remarks Premier King stated that it had been his intention to review the work of the last session of parliament, but he felt that it was now apparent that the people expected him to make a declaration either for or against a general election in the near future. The government, he said, could hold office until 1927, and he believed that the government could still command the support in the House of Commons it had been receiving all along. He believed that the government had the confidence of the country and he cited the results of by-elections in support of this contention.

## Good For The Country

On taking office, he said, he had stated that it would take some time for the beneficial results of the Liberal policy to make themselves felt, but he thought that the present business conditions in the country show that conditions are improving under the present government. From a purely party standpoint there was no necessity for the calling of an election, but the best party strategy in the long run is that which is best for the country as a whole, and as parliament is at present constituted it would not be a good thing for the country to delay an election.

Another session of parliament would certainly be unduly protracted and therefore expensive. The last session had been unduly lengthened by excessive speech making, and behind all this opposition there was more than one motive. Every member of parliament thought that it would be the last session and each member wanted to make a speech, addressed more particularly to his own constituents. Mr. Meighen was determined not to permit an election in June, and so a policy of obstruction was indulged in. If another session of the present parliament was held that policy would again be followed to even a greater extent.

## Meighen's Disparagements

The cost of such a session, however, was not the most important matter, there was something much more serious. Mr. Meighen had constantly pursued a policy of disparaging Canada. Premier King said, "Of all factors that have tended to lessen confidence in our country, to retard its progress, to discourage its citizens, to occasion a feeling of continued depression, to keep people away from Canada, to cause individuals and families to migrate to the United States rather than to come to Canada or to remain here, not one has been so potent or powerful as the unwarranted and reckless statements made by Mr. Meighen and persisted in by him for no purpose other than sowing the seeds of a political propaganda against the government. I can forgive Mr. Meighen his pessimism—it is allied to his sarcasm and cannot perhaps be helped, both with him appear to be chronic—but I cannot forgive him the deliberate way in which he has misrepresented and continues to misrepresent conditions in our country to the great detriment of the interests of Canada, both at home and abroad." A general election, Premier King said, had to come sometime within the next year and a half, and he had decided with his colleagues that it would be better for the country and for business to call the election now and get it over as quickly as possible, rather than to

*Premier King says the four outstanding issues in the coming election are: transportation, immigration, fiscal policy and Senate reform*



Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, prime minister since 1921

continue to have repeated disparagements of the country which were working a grave national injury.

## National Debt Reduced

As a consequence of the care exercised by the government, the premier said, the national debt had been reduced by \$6,000,000, as against a net increase of \$174,000,000 in the two years preceding the change of government in 1921. This saving had been brought about through reduction in expenditure and other economies in the civil service. There had also been, he said, a decrease in taxation. Industry had been relieved of nearly \$48,000,000 of taxation during the last fiscal year, due solely to the reduction of duties and remission of the sales tax on the instruments of production.

The foremost question pressing for attention was that of taxation. The government had made a beginning in a reduction of taxation, but it was necessary to effect further reductions in the sales tax and a reduction in the income tax. That could only be brought about by an extension of the policy of economy and retrenchment.

## Four Great Issues

To the great question of taxation there had to be added three other questions of grave national importance, those of transportation, immigration and fiscal policy. There was also a fourth, namely, the constitution and powers of the Senate. He could see no solution of the problems of taxation, no means of reducing the public debt, sales tax, income tax or any other tax, apart from a satisfactory solution of these four problems of transportation, immigration, fiscal policy and the Senate. These were pressing problems and they could only be satisfactorily dealt with by a House of Commons fresh from the people and with a mandate from the people to carry out their will.

Moreover, he said, these problems could not be dealt with effectively by a government which is not supported

by a substantial majority in the House of Commons. The country needed today a government with a majority in the House of Commons strong enough to ensure the carrying out of the policies of the government.

## Improvement in National Railways

Dealing with the question of transportation, Premier King stated that it was one of the fundamental principles of the Liberal party to ensure that the control and management of the national railways is divorced completely from political influence and control; that policy had been scrupulously followed by the present administration. There had been a progressive improvement in the Canadian National Railways. In the two years ending December 1921, the Canadian National Railways had shown an operating deficit of \$46,076,279. In the three calendar years ending 1924, there was a total surplus for the three years of \$40,531,612, and he had been informed that unless something unforeseen occurs the surplus on operation account will be greater this year than last year.

## Solutions of Railway Problem

There were, Premier King said, two possible solutions of the railway problem in Canada; (1) The amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway under some equitable scheme which would reasonably protect the purchasers of both systems; (2) the continuance of the two systems as separate entities, but with the introduction, either voluntarily or compulsorily, of a sufficient degree of control over both systems to eliminate waste. Of those who advocate amalgamation the believers in private ownership would have the Canadian National Railways absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway; the believers in public ownership would have the Canadian Pacific Railway absorbed by the Canadian National Railway. In either case, Premier King said, the

results would be the creation of a monopoly and, he thought, the most powerful monopoly in the world with the centralization of enormous power in the hands of a few individuals. For his part he was unalterably opposed to monopolies of any kind and especially to railroad and banking monopolies, whether they were government or private owned. Between the extreme of unrestricted competition on the one hand and the extreme of complete monopoly on the other there were many measures that might be adopted under authority of parliament which would be to the advantage alike of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway and of benefit also to the general public. He could not say what those measures should be, that was a matter which belonged to Parliament.

## Railway Service Control

The system of government ownership, he said, should be given a fair trial and the government had renewed the contract for three years with Sir Henry Thornton, in order to secure this fair trial. At the same time they had to consider the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That railway, he said, is as much a Canadian undertaking as a government-owned system. It is a great enterprise. An injury to the credit of the Canadian Pacific Railway would soon prove an injury to the credit of the entire country. The Canadian Pacific Railway therefore should be given fair play. It is in close competition with the Canadian National Railways, but they both had been dealt with by the government as great national enterprises deserving of impartiality of treatment at the hands of the state. We have established, he said, a system of railway rate control. Why should there not also be established a system of railway service control? Why should not a considerable saving be effected by reciprocal arrangements on the part of the companies for the elimination of duplicate services? How this could be brought about was a matter of detail, but it would be worked out if the country says that it has to be undertaken, and if the government were given the necessary majority it would take the matter up immediately in parliament.

## Ocean Rates

Railway rates were only a part of the transportation problem; there was the problem of ocean rates as well as railway rates. The government had attempted to deal with this question of ocean rates. It had made a tentative agreement with Sir William Petersen, the head of a large shipping company. All the obstruction possible was offered in the House of Commons to the mere attempt to have a bill introduced and referred to a committee of the House, despite the repeated assurances of the government that subsequent action would depend wholly upon the report of the committee. Sir William Petersen's death had occasioned some delay and alteration in the government's plans, but it had not altered the government's intention to cope with the problem. It was necessary to find a means of cheaper transport to the British market of Canadian cattle and other production and merchandise, and it was the policy of the present government to press for that cheaper transport.

## Immigration

Immigration policy was very closely allied with that of transportation, Premier King said. We need a greater population in Canada, but the prophets of despair such as Mr. Meighen, with his perpetual decrying of conditions in this country, had not been helpful in securing increased immigration. The increase in the passenger rates on ocean steamships had also acted as a great deterrent of immigration to this country. Within the last few days an arrangement had been made between the department of immigration and the railway companies which will bring about a more effective co-operation in securing newcomers for this country.

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An unusually fine class of calves shown by the boys and girls at the 1925 Lethbridge Fair. From right to left as they were placed by the judge

# The Sow Thistle in Saskatchewan

**S**ASKATCHEWAN has a sow thistle problem—an ugly hydra-headed nightmare that is beginning to visit farmers and bankers in their troubled sleep, and set its pale seal on mortgage foreclosure documents. But no Macedonian cry for help goes up from Saskatchewan's Weed Branch. No, Sir! They are satisfied that the control methods which they have been advocating will keep the situation in hand. Manitoba farmers may have found their salvation in August plowing, but the Saskatchewan Weed Branch will have none of it. First of all, say the officers of the branch, because of the climate which becomes drier as one moves west, the Saskatchewan sow thistle is a much more mild mannered mischief maker than his blood brother over the provincial boundary line. Moreover, says E. M. Shirk, one of the spokesmen for the Weed Branch, Saskatchewan fields plowed in August can be counted on to produce an unprofitable crop in the ensuing year.

## Are Widely Distributed

Sow thistles are to be found in nearly every corner of Saskatchewan; rarely in the southwestern part of the province and with increasing frequency as one moves north and east. But in arriving at a weed control policy, thistle infestation can be divided into four distinct stages. First come the districts where the weed is just making its appearance. It is then a question of locating and destroying single plants. The second stage is reached when the single plants have become little patches each of a few square yards. Digging is then out of the question, and it has become a matter of choking out the weed with tar paper or oil. The third phase is reached when these patches grow to acres in extent and are present on most of the farms in a district. This is the summerfallow and crop rotation stage. Lastly comes the condition when the thistle abounds everywhere, in field and road allowance, in unoccupied land and spots inaccessible to the plow, when every grain field which is not wisely and laboriously cultivated is threatened with complete sow thistle dominance, which, of course, means no grain crop.

Success in dealing with sow thistle demands prompt recognition of the stage which infestation has reached or is passing, and undivided community sentiment in dealing with it. And just because sow thistle is a community problem, and just because one rarely finds 100 per cent. co-operation in any community, so it is that this weed, once it has reared its baleful head, usually runs its course, with greater or less speed, depending upon the quality of farming practiced in that particular locality.

*Situation not as bad as in central Manitoba---Heroic measures like August plowing not yet necessary says Weed Branch---Express confidence in summerfallow method for keeping weeds in check---By P. M. Abel*

Let us now consider the details of the control practices recommended in Saskatchewan. Every resident of that province ought to be able to identify sow thistle if the activities of the Weed Branch are to count for anything. The province is placarded with posters picturing it. Every avenue leading to public opinion is paved with reminders of the menace that lurks in those creeping root-stalks. Electioneers rank the evils wrought by the sow thistle alongside the iniquities of the opposing parties. School teachers have discarded the story of Jack the Giant Killer for the more practical Sammy the Sow Thistle Slayer. Parents teach them to pray, "And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from thistles." All of which is right and proper. Every thinking person will endorse the determination of the Weed Branch to keep this pest out of the areas at present clean. To quote from a Guide article on sow thistles in Manitoba: "No one who knows the losses Manitoba has sustained from sow thistles will say one word to lessen the concern of these men."

Most of the municipal councils in western Saskatchewan have risen to the occasion and pay rewards for the discovery of thistles and incipient thistle patches. These are then dealt with by digging. It is not enough to hand-pull the plants, for the underground root-stalks, spreading in all directions three or four inches below the surface, break very easily, and each tiny piece, like the dragon's teeth sown by Jason, springs from the ground a new source of peril. Dig with a potato fork in preference to a shovel. Turn the dirt over several times to make sure that no broken root-stalk is missed. Collect the pieces and burn them.

## Testimony for Tar-Paper

The single plant stage passes rapidly and patches appear too large for careful digging. This is the time when tar-paper can be used effectively.

The tar-paper method of smothering perennial weeds was talked of a lot 20 years ago, but seems to have passed out of use for a while, probably due to failures experienced in employing it against couch grass. But take it from Mr. Shirk—it is 100 per cent. effective against sow thistle. The

C.N.R. used it on all the thistle patches for 125 miles on their right-of-way between Saskatoon and Kindersley two years ago, and none of the thistle patches have reappeared, says Shirk. Both railroads are so satisfied that they will buy all the tar paper that their section foreman demand.

C. S. Hallman, of the Department of Agriculture, gives the following directions for its use: "A roll of tar-paper, costing about \$1.50, contains 400 square feet, and by lapping over half width so as to have a double thickness, it will cover 200 square feet. In applying tar-paper there are two common mistakes to avoid. The ground should be levelled off first, so that no holes will be broken through the tar-paper, and it should be extended a yard or two beyond the last plant in the patch. Straw or earth should be thrown on the paper to keep it in place. The paper should be left on the patch for a full year.

"If one wishes to try to smother out thistles with straw or manure without first applying tar-paper, it should be remembered that we mulch our strawberries in winter to keep them alive, and covering patches (without tar-paper) in the fall or early spring has not worked out very satisfactorily."

## What Is Expected From Oil

There is another alternative to smothering with tar-paper when the thistles are still in this second stage—to sterilize the soil on which the thistle patch stands so that it will grow absolutely nothing. The Saskatchewan Weed Branch carried out an experiment close to Dafoe, to test the sterilizing power of various substances, a report of which was published in The Guide. Among the chemicals used sodium arsenite seems to be the best, but fuel oil at the rate of one and one-half gallons per square yard was the most effective of all the soil sterilizers. It costs about 25c per gallon, therefore it would take about \$6.00 worth of oil to do the same work as one roll of tar-paper. Following the demonstration at Dafoe, one of the rural municipalities near Star City brought in two tank cars of oil, which were used to splendid advantage.

The use of oil for saturating the ground has suggested to some that stubble burners be tried against sow

thistle. Of course the stubble burner destroys the tops, but the underground-root stems are not in the least bit damaged. In the following year the thistles flourish as though they had never been touched. As a thrilling spectacle, a stubble burner, licking up a field of thistles with its hot breath is much to be recommended. As a practical method of sow thistle control it is a frost. The most that can be said for it is that it destroys seed; a mower used at the right time will do as much at less cost.

## Heavier Infestation

Much of the Quill Plains area of Saskatchewan has passed the stages heretofore discussed. It was my good fortune to visit the Guernsey district with Mr. Hallman. Our itinerary took in the farms of some of the leaders of the farming community, and it was Mr. Hallman's purpose to show me that summerfallowing and crop rotation, as recommended by the department was enough to check the further spread of this weed pest.

We came across J. F. Anderson, weed inspector of Wolverine municipality, driving his binder in a field which was said to be badly infested with sow thistles two years ago, but which was quite clean. Mr. Anderson is very enthusiastic about the power of a good summerfallow. This particular field was disced before June plowing and cultivated six times afterward. Its owner admitted that it may have cost him \$10 an acre to prepare. The stooks bristled with wild oats, in explanation of which Mr. Anderson stated that 1924 was too dry to get good wild oat germination in summerfallow. "Pretty good year for eradicating thistles?" Anderson allowed that point, but opined that it could be done in wet years, too. Might take more work, but continued cultivation would do the trick. Mr. Hallman has a theory that thistles are even more easy to dispose of in wet years, but all the other farmers we spoke to took it for granted that wet years brought their own troubles to the thistle fighter. In fact, A. S. Bowman, another summerfallow exponent, definitely stated that his fields were no worse now than they were eight years ago, and that in that time thistles had only got away once—in a wet year.

## Summerfallow or Superfallow

Clem Snider has done a remarkable piece of thistle eradication on his farm, part of which is a Dominion government illustration station. Two years ago it was said to be badly infested. Today, it is reasonable clean, good testimony to the efficacy of

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## Cutting Down Livestock Losses

O. Freer, United Livestock Growers, suggests precautions that will stop some important leaks in the livestock business

UNFORTUNATELY no reliable figures are available covering the losses on crippled and bruised livestock slaughtered at Canadian abattoirs. In the United States under government inspection and according to government figures in 1921 out of 11,223,000 cattle killed there were over 11,000,000 pounds of bruised meat removed from the carcasses of these cattle on the dressing floors of the abattoirs. A conservative valuation of this loss would be over \$1,000,000. This is only on cattle, the loss on bruised and injured hogs would easily double those figures. As a matter of fact the American Institute of Meat Packers estimated the amount of beef and pork which had to be rendered into inedible products because of bruises in taking livestock from farm to packing plant would have provided a quarter of a million people with meat last year.

The importance of eliminating the cause of such losses can be the more readily grasped if we stop a minute and realize that in the final analysis such losses must finally come out of the pocket of the producer. Livestock reaching the market in a bruised or crippled condition no matter from what cause will naturally bring a lower price; therefore, a very vital thing to keep in mind when shipping livestock is how to handle stock so that it will reach the market without damage, and when ready for sale will look as attractive as possible to the prospective buyers.

Let us for a few minutes then consider some of the chief causes for loss, and how these causes may be minimized, and in many cases entirely eliminated.

Dealing with cattle shipments first, and what in the opinion of the trade is by all odds the greatest source of loss, namely, that due to damage caused by horned cattle. Let me use an illustration. We had a case not long ago where what was at home an apparently mild mannered old fashioned family cow, but with a bad set of horns, when shipped in a car with a lot of other strange cattle, did at least \$200 worth of damage to other animals in the same shipment.

### Packers Knock off Price

Packers' buyers are on the alert for animals that show signs of having been gored, and absolutely refuse to buy such animals except at a price that will ensure them against damage, the amount of which can only be estimated until after the animal is slaughtered and on the hook. The remedy for this loss is entirely in the hands of those who breed and raise these cattle.

In looking over our large list of orders for stocker and feeder cattle from Ontario and American buyers, we find that every one of them calls for

dehorned cattle. When a farmer ships in horned feeders he is offering to the trade a commodity that it does not want, unless it can be bought at a price that will permit the purchaser to do what the man who raised the steer should have done. You will, therefore, see that in the final analysis, no matter who does the dehorning of these cattle, the producer eventually pays for it, and as you can do this work cheaper yourself than anyone else can do it for you, every producer is earnestly urged to do his part towards eliminating this double loss that is going on, and in his own interests see that every head of commercial livestock on his farm is properly dehorned.

Dehorning is no fad, it is a feed lot and market requirement; horns are a positive and definite handicap to commercial cattle. They add to the cost of production and discount the selling value. From the calf pen to the block horns are nothing but a bill of expense, and often result in the placing of a first class commodity on a second class or third class basis. Dominion Experimental Farm reports show in experimental tests that dehorned steers invariably make better gains in the feed lot than do horned steers.

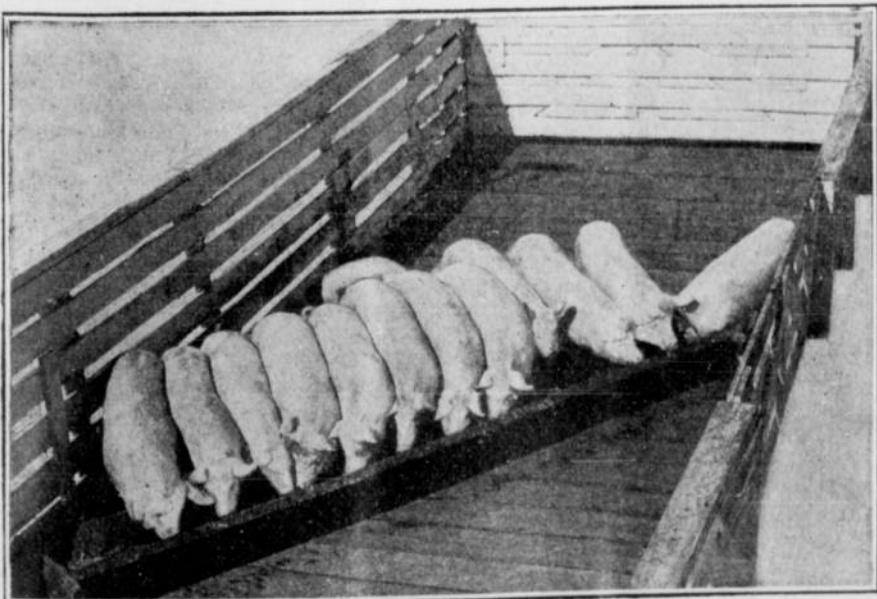
The use of caustic potash on calves during their first week, or the use of dehorning clippers or a dehorning saw on long yearlings will be the finest investment a livestock producer ever made. When dehorning with clippers or saw we recommend the use of medicated pads. These can be secured from any good dealer in veterinary supplies, and if applied immediately after the horn has been removed stops loss of blood, disinfects, and assists in healing. If you have any difficulty getting these pads write United Livestock Growers, and we will get them for you.

### Suggests Community Dehorner

Why not do a little missionary work in your own district and put on a dehorning campaign. Get your shipping association to purchase a set of community dehorners, which can be passed around. If your district ships co-operatively, insist that your shipping agent when loading ears ties up all badly horned cattle and bulls when offered for shipment in co-operative loads.

Careless and rough loading of ears is responsible for considerable loss. Clubs, whips and prod-poles should never be used on cattle or other animals, the use of these may give the animal more speed, but causes costly bruises and other injuries. Stock should be loaded as quietly and carefully as possible, avoid exciting the animals, and they will ship all the better.

The transportation companies maintain a careful and satisfactory car



An Even Litter

The above illustration and the one on the following page, shows a litter of 13 pigs marketed by a farmer at Brantford, Ont., on the hoof, and again after they were on the rails in the abattoir. They were practically pure-bred Yorks and all graded select. The lightest weighed 194 pounds and the heaviest 206. Since its inception hog grading has been more popular in the East than on the prairies. Some Ontario districts now frequently reach 50 per cent. selects for the marketings of a single month.

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*Broad*  
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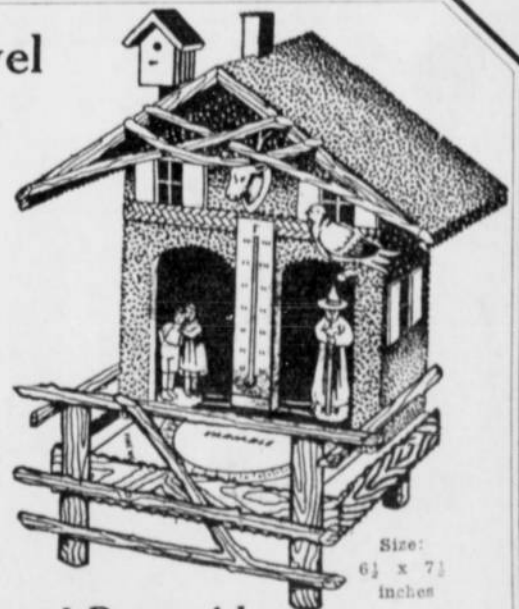
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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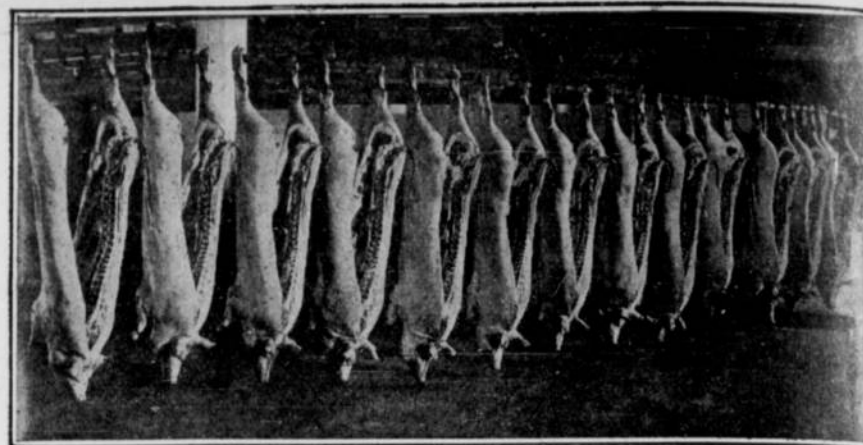
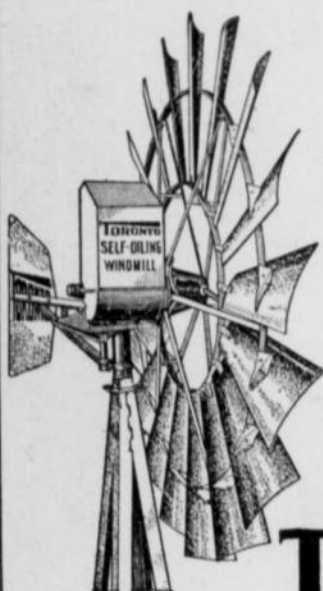
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Sales Agents For

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**TORONTO**

Self-Oiling Windmills



A Uniform Litter on the Hooks

inspection service at all large markets, but as all cars sent to country points to load may not have moved directly from the terminals some cars may have defects that may cause injury to animals. No matter who is responsible for the condition of cars, it is in the interest of the shipper to always make an inspection of cars he is loading. Frequently partitions and decks are used in stock cars, and because of this a careful examination should be made for projecting nails and cleats, which should always be removed. Check over the floor of the car—this is most important—and then before loading see your car is carefully and well bedded with straw, and the feed racks filled with hay.

### Losses High on Hogs

In the shipping of hogs even greater care should be taken to avoid bruises than with cattle as hog flesh is more susceptible to bruises and shows evidence of rough handling more quickly. The manager of a large packing plant, who is a bit of a mathematician, once told me that it costs 75 cents every time you kick a 20-pound ham. During the summer months use sand or cinders in the car, and if the weather is hot keep the floor wet. In winter during cold and stormy weather supply the car with a generous amount of straw bedding, and a roll of building paper tacked around the car and held in place with laths will give a lot of comfort to your hog shipments. These are some of the little things that will keep down shrink, and enable stock to reach the market in a pleasing condition.

When shipping mixed loads always partition the cattle from other animals, and see that your partition is strongly built, a weak partition is worse than none as it becomes a real menace to stock when partially broken down. Mixed cars of stock are uninsurable if not properly partitioned. When it is found necessary to double-deck a car to accommodate a few extra hogs or sheep, remember that a decked car is also uninsurable, therefore, see that decks are built to stand rough usage. A very much better and safer plan is to try and make up a second car in preference to attempting to build a deck.

### Congested Markets Cause Loss

Give the transportation companies as much advance notice as possible of what your empty stock car requirements are; remember that the heavy livestock movement and heavy grain traffic practically comes at the same season of the year. You should also remember that with the movement of your stock to the central market only a small portion of the transportation service has been performed. Sixty-five per cent. of the stock on the central markets must finally be moved further, and all available rolling stock during the fall months is urgently needed. A little forethought in anticipating your car requirements and notifying the railway company well in advance will avoid delay and loss by getting your cars when required.

Without doubt the most serious loss of all that now occurs in the marketing of Western Canada's livestock, is the low run of prices due to heavy fall movement causing congested markets. Unsatisfactory prices will always prevail on any commodity that is dumped on one market in two or three fall

months, as a large percentage of our livestock is. We must develop a system of farming in which there will be a portion of the livestock finished for the spring market when prices are at their peak. We must keep fewer cattle and keep them right. Government reports show that only 10 per cent. of our cattle receipts consist of choice finished butchers, while at one time last fall 50 per cent. of the hog run on the Winnipeg Stock Yards consisted of light and feeder hogs. Right here is where western livestock producers are suffering their greatest loss, for there is no country in the world where feed can be grown any cheaper than in Western Canada. It is far more important at the present time that the supply of livestock should be better finished and be spread over the twelve months of the year than increased in numbers.

A careful study of this whole problem will without doubt result in definite progress being made towards a brighter day in the livestock industry.

### Rivals England for Sheep

To my mind, sheep, if properly cared for, provide the best return for the outlay of money and labor of anything on the farm. I make this statement in spite of the fact that, besides my sheep, I have a good herd of grade Holsteins and sell city milk, grow registered seed grain, have hens that lay all winter, etc.

My first experience with sheep dates to my boyhood days in Lanesdale, North Lane, England. There we used the Wensleydale ram on Scotch ewes. Sheep raising in Alberta has many advantages over the industry in the old world. The dry climate of Alberta is healthier for sheep than the damp wet weather in England. You don't lose your sheep through "liver-rot" in Alberta. "Foot-rot" among our sheep here is practically unknown; in England you always have a percentage of chronic cases on hand. Sheep in Alberta keep themselves clean as a rule. I have never had a case of "fly-blow," but in England you must often be trimming them, or you'll have trouble.

I started here in 1914 with four head of grade Oxford ewes, and usually winter about 25 ewes and 12 ewe lambs. I have always used a pure-bred Oxford ram and have also quite a number of registered ewes now. The fence question has never bothered me or my neighbors. I would far rather fence sheep than hogs. I usually use rails until the sheep have made sufficient money to buy woven wire, of which I have now about two miles.

The coyote question, I believe can be largely overcome by keeping the flock under protection, especially at nights. I lost four lambs in 10 years and those all one afternoon when I had allowed them to stray while still young with their mothers in search of green grass in spring.

I never house my sheep except from about the middle of March to the first of May when the lambs are coming, although they go in their shelter at night during the cold spells all winter.

After experimenting on different dates on which to have lambs arrive, I believe the best time for a general farm flock is the middle of March and April 1, but the ewes must be housed or losses will occur on cold mornings. Lambs coming at this time get well "footed" before the ewe trails them

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J. LAWSON, MEETING CREEK, ALTA.

off in search of green grass. A farmer usually has more time to look after his flock than he has later in the spring. Perhaps the best argument in favor of this date, is that the lambs are ready for market while prices are still good. I usually have some lambs over 80 pounds by July 1.

I always sell my wool to the Co-operative Wool Growers, through our local Sheep Breeders' Society. If we could induce more farmers in the West to keep sheep, I am satisfied that they would never regret their investment in the "golden hoof." Also, I would predict that before very long, enterprising manufacturers would start factories here, thus saving freight on both raw material and manufactured goods.—F. R. Haythorne, Strathcona, Alta.

**Dairy Barn Arrangement**

In a new bulletin just put out by Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, entitled, Dairy Barns and Equipment, the following is given as to facing cows in or out:

"The interior arrangement must be carefully considered to ensure efficient working conditions.

"Whether the cows should face in or out is much discussed. There are advocates for both systems. The main argument given for facing the cows in is that it makes feeding much more convenient because there is one central feeding passage. In addition, this centre passage can be narrower than where the cows face out. Where the lower openings of the outlet flues of the ventilating system are near the floor the flues can be built at the sides of the barn and are thus kept out of the way.

"Where the cows face out there is a wide central passageway which makes cleaning out the barn very convenient. The manure-spreader can be driven into the barn at cleaning time even if an overhead track has been provided. A barn in which the cows face out is also very convenient at milking time.

"The cows may be turned in or out of the barn more easily and this is important from the standpoint of safety of the cows. The barn walls are easier to keep clean when the cows face out.

"When the cows face out, the prevention of such a disease as tuberculosis is facilitated to a certain extent. In looking over a herd most attention is generally given to the udders, so facing the cows out is an aid to the appraisal of the herd. On the whole, facing the cows out is preferable."

This bulletin also gives many helpful suggestions on other features of barn planning and construction, such as roofs, ventilation, stall dimensions, floors, and so on. It can be secured on request from the above address.

**Flour Sacks for Poultry Houses**

According to poultry experts screens made out of common flour sacks may do more harm than good as a means of ventilating poultry houses. Muslin screens are intended as ventilators, and as such they must admit fresh air, and at the same time carry away excess moisture, carbon dioxide, and other products of fowl respiration. Flour sacks are too closely woven to do these things, even when perfectly clean, and certainly not as ordinarily used when the pores are filled with lint and dirt, and are sure to keep the house cold and damp.

About the only thing which can be safely used for this purpose is loosely woven gunny sacks, after they have been thoroughly beaten and thoroughly washed. In fact, poultry experts have about lost faith in any type of screen ventilator other than a good-sized mesh wire screen. The chief trouble is that in very cold weather the respired moisture freezes to the strands of the cloth as it touches them, and soon the meshes are completely filled so that no air or moisture can pass either way. There should not be a time, even in the most bitter weather, when there is not some movement of air in and out of the poultry house, and it is far safer to keep the house a little too cold than to have it filled with excess moisture and products of respiration.

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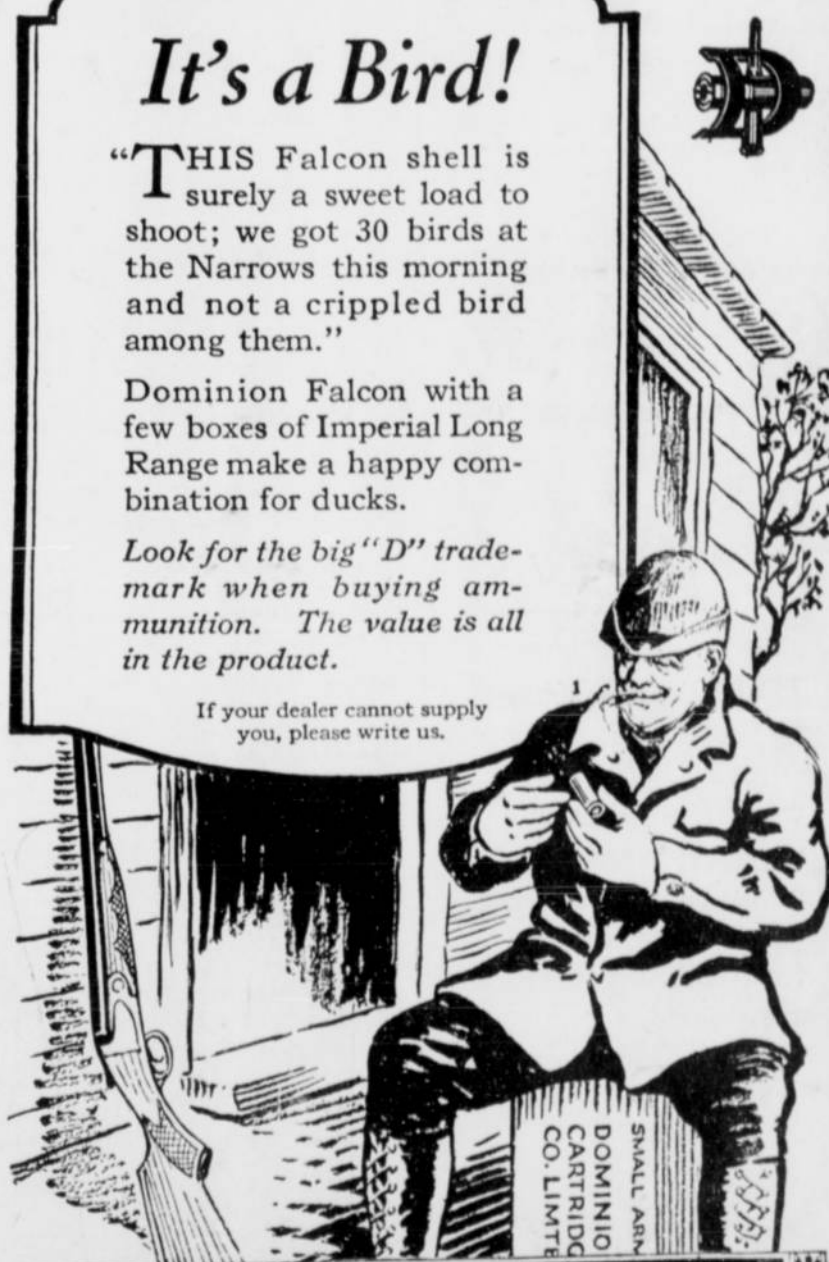
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### Germany Buys Horses

Eighty-one head of horses were assembled at Moose Jaw, early in the month, after having been secured in Saskatchewan and Alberta, by R. E. Wilson, representative of the federal horse division of the agricultural department, under instructions from Ottawa. These horses were shipped September 4 to Hamburg, Germany, via Montreal and Boston. On account of being unable to secure space on Canadian boats at this time the horses have had to be sent overseas from the United States port.

There are four distinct classes in the shipment, which are largely of Percheron breeding; advices having been received that Europeans prefer those with Belgian or Percheron blood and characteristics. Twenty of the horses weigh from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and are halter-broken only; 20 are from 900 to 1,000 pounds and are harness-broken; 20 are from 1,100 to 1,300, halter-broken only, and 21 are from 1,200 to 1,500, harness-broken. Half are mares and the others geldings.

All of the horses were secured in the southern parts of the provinces, 35 head from Robsart, 21 head from Maple Creek, 7 head from Mortlach and 20 head from Alberta, from the Orion and Manyberries districts.

### Peculiar Condition in Wheat

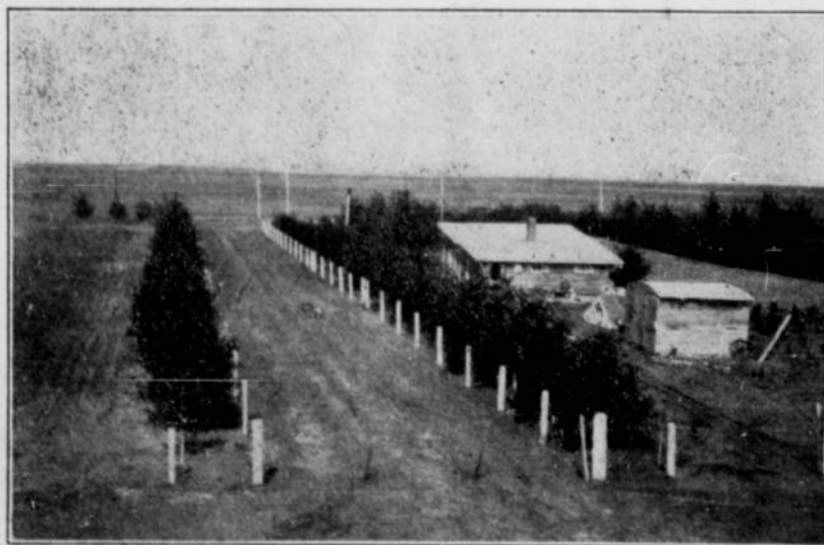
F. L. Flater, of Metiskow, Alta., sends us some heads of wheat, the straw of which shows a marked blue-grey discoloration extending for several inches below the heads. According to Mr. Flater, there were many patches of this sort of wheat all through the 1925 crop in his community, and the wheat in these patches was tardy in ripening.

Professor Wiener, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, advises The Guide that this is not a disease, but is an abnormal development of the red pigment, which is carried in greater or less amount by many of our common varieties, e.g., Ruby, Red Bobs and Kitchener. This peculiarity is associated with slow ripening caused by cool season, after the wheat is in blossom. It is not contagious, and grain from affected heads is quite suitable for seed provided it measures up in other respects.

### Save Seed Corn Now

Well matured, home-grown seed corn, free from frost damage, is so much better than what we can get elsewhere that every effort should be made to save our own requirements. After September 1, severe frosts may not be long delayed, so that steps should be taken at once to collect some seed.

Flint varieties like Gehu, Dakota White Flint and Quebec 28, may safely be saved for seed when the grain has started to glaze, and the dent varieties will make seed, if well cured, after they have started to dent. They will, of course, make better seed if they are more mature, but if carefully handled, even the comparatively soft corn will make safe seed. It is always advisable to gather a limited amount of seed as soon as it is ready.



"Be it ever so humble," says L. P. Talbot, Forgan, Sask., "there's no place like home"—provided, of course, that it's planted."

If the season continues favorable and the bulk of the crop matures, the earliest gathered seed may not be required, but if a heavy frost should come unexpectedly a small percentage gathered early is a safeguard against being left without any seed for another year.

Select the seed from the standing crop. The best matured ears are easiest located then, and ears can be chosen from stalks which are strong and have the ears borne well up from the ground. As soon as gathered—not the next day—the ears should be husked and put either into a wire curing rack or some position where they will cure quickly and thoroughly. For curing, a good circulation of air is essential, and an effort should be made to have the curing well advanced before severe frosts occur. For a small quantity of seed an upstairs room in the house, with open windows for air circulation, is excellent. Even the kitchen may be pressed into service. See that there is a free circulation of air around each ear as they are liable to mould if they come in contact. When completely dry they may be bulked, but there is no place they will keep so well until near seeding time as in a curing rack.

In a favorable corn year enough seed should be selected for at least two seasons. It will keep perfectly if well stored, and there might be a shortage of good seed another year.

Keep the corn shows in mind, and send some of your best product to find out how it compares with what others are growing. Plan to visit at least one show. There is no other way "just as good" to learn what constitutes good corn seed. The Alberta Show is to be held this year in Lethbridge, on November 11 and 12. The one for Saskatchewan will be held the following week at Indian Head.—James Murray.

### When the Cattle Fail

When the succulent summer pastures become seared by cold autumn nights and drying winds they lose a measure of the quality possessed earlier in the season. At least this is true of the vegetation produced in the "long grass" region of the West. At the same time the bite becomes shorter as the nippers overtake growth.

The complainant stockman may console himself that there is still plenty of feed on the ground, but if the range be a limited one, he will probably find that the best species of herbage have been cropped close, while the long growth remaining is either of an inferior natural quality or is mixed with brush or perhaps fringes droppings which taint its flavor, causing the stock to avoid it until pressed by hunger.

If at the time when feed is falling, frosty nights, cold winds and chilling storms make additional drafts on body fuel, the effect soon shows in arrested rate of gains or perhaps in actual shrinkage of the body weight. The effect is disguised at first by long coats of standing hair, so that the owner may imagine his cattle are gaining when in point of fact they are actually losing scale. This is particularly true at first of the milking cows and is reflected

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Wiring         | <input type="checkbox"/> Architect's Draftsman  |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman      | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice     | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing and Heating   |
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later in the condition of nursing calves. Stock intended for fattening may often lose as much at this stage as a month's feeding will later put on. Many a young steer is thus handicapped before he enters the feed lot.

If every stockman could have the opportunity of weighing his animals monthly he would become more alert to these facts. The dairyman has a fine chance to do so by daily weighing of his milk. Defections in either body weight or milk flow made at this time are at some cost, if at all, restored later on.

There are those who hold that the most important time to supply extra feed is at the setting in of winter, claiming that extra feeding at this stage is even more important than in the spring. The writer is not yet prepared to go quite that far, but is convinced that some provision for supplemental feeding from about the middle of October forward is sound economy in many cases.

It is well that the feed be something which the animals themselves may gather, while at the same time distributing their droppings over the land. Winter rye is excellent, remaining green until winter. Late-sown oats are useful in special cases, but are frosted sooner than the rye. Rape is a splendid supplementary feed although one must be very careful about pasturing ruminants on it in damp or frosty weather. A stubble field where winter rye has been cross-drilled on the spring grain makes a fine provision for autumn feeding. Where nothing else is available the silo may be drawn upon immediately after filling, thus avoiding any waste of the top layer. Don't let the cattle fail in the fall.—W. D. Albright, Beaverlodge, Alta.

### The Champa Cherry



The Champa Cherry shown in the above illustration, from the Morden Experimental Farm, is a heavy bearer of excellent fruit. It usually begins bearing the year after it is planted and produces a crop every year. The Champa is a seedling sand cherry, and probably the best one that has yet been put into distribution. It is perfectly hardy and should give satisfaction all over the prairie provinces. The skin of this cherry is glossy black in color, and the meat almost as dark as the skin, making a very attractive dish when cooked. The pit is small. The tree is really a low bush, and often may be seen loaded with fruit when not more than two or three feet high, but it sometimes grows to a height of six or eight feet. When in bloom in the spring this cherry is very attractive, the blooms being white with a pink tinge. Professor Hanson regards it as valuable not only as an ornamental shrub, but as well for its fruit.

The 1924 report of the Rosthern experiment, just off the press, summarizes the crop yields in one of the driest years ever experienced in that district. The tame hay crop of western rye grass was a total failure, growing only eight to ten inches high. Sweet clover sown with a nurse crop of barley in 1923, yielded half a ton per acre. The comparison speaks well for the newer forage crop.

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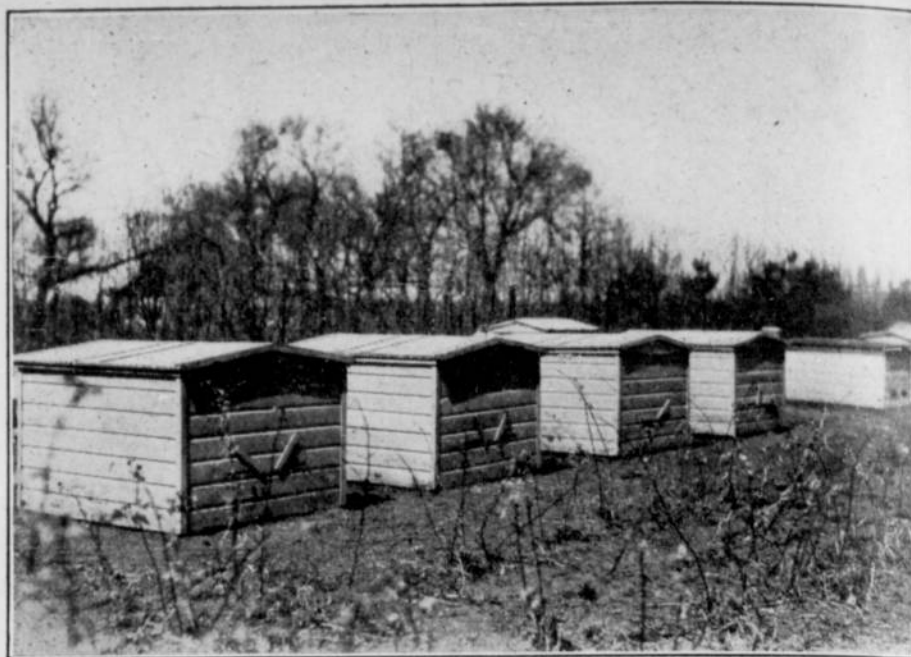
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# Western

## AMMUNITION



Bees packed away for the winter at the Morden Experimental Farm

There are four hives in each of these cases. Between hives and the wall of the case, as well as over the roof, there is a packing of chaff. Holes in the top of the case provide ventilation. Slots in front of the hive openings allow the bees to come out for flight on fine days.

## The West's Finest Garden Show

Over 3,000 exhibitors compete for horticultural honors

By R. J. Horton

THE finest horticultural show ever held west of the Great Lakes was staged in Winnipeg the week of August 31 to September 5. The sight of all the fruits, flowers and vegetables took the writer back to one of the prettiest corners of the globe, to his childhood days in sunny South Devon, where there are apple orchards on every farm, cultivated fruit gardens on most of them, and where wild flowers grow along the hillside hedgerows in greater profusion than the cultivated forms with which they vie for fragrance and variety of bloom.

But every rose has its thorn, and while the magnificence of the display is beyond description, there was a regret that it could not be transferred to more natural surroundings—to those farmsteads scattered over the prairies where scarcely a tree or a flower are to be seen.

However, there are indications that the planting of windbreaks, fruits, vegetables and flowers is rapidly taking hold in every district in the West, and that the face of our prairies will be greatly beautified by the horticultural development which will take place in the next few decades. Last year the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association considered their show an outstanding success when 2,200 individual exhibitors took part, but this year there were over 3,000 exhibits, not counting the numerous educational exhibits of flowers, fruit, vegetables and honey. There were exhibits from as far east as Rainy River, Ontario, as far west as Melville, Sask., and north to Swan River, Man.

## A Bird's Eye View

As you entered the big skating rink where the show was held, you became spell-bound by the fragrance of the atmosphere and the magnificence and variety of the exhibits. On the right was a very interesting collection of gladioli and other flowers displayed by the Manitoba Agricultural College, while on the left Dr. Taylor had arranged a gorgeous profusion of dahlias. Down the right hand side the amateur and professional vegetable gardeners had arranged their products, and in the centre at the far end was the sugar-beet exhibit. These sugar-beets were certainly large smooth tubers and indicate that as far as our climate and soil is concerned the new sugar-beet industry is already a success.

The fruit exhibits were arranged along the left side of the rink. Rural districts made a great showing in these classes. Five Morden farmers won all the prizes in the class for the best collection of apples. J. J. Moir, of Killarney, Man., won the championship cup in the amateur class for the best collection of fruit, while W. J. Boughen, of Valley River, Man., at the other end of the

province was awarded prizes for the best collection of small fruit, for plums and for everbearing strawberries. These latter were of the Champion variety, and were obtained by Mr. Boughen from The Grain Growers' Guide last year.

The Agricultural College had another display of vegetables near by, and the least that can be said of it is that it made one gaze in wonder at the result of a little co-operation between man and nature. A Mammoth King Squash held down the central position of this exhibit by sheer weight and size, and arranged all around, paying honor to this king of edibles, were a large variety of garden truck.

## Canned Goods Exhibited

Another feature of the show was the display of canned fruit and vegetables. Years ago when the buffalo roamed the plain, the North American Indians cached supplies of meat for the winter season. This instinct of self-preservation is now utilized by many white people to provide year-round variety to the menu as well as healthy food at all times for the family. To encourage canning, the Canadian Bank of Commerce has given a cup for annual competition in this section, for the best collection of canned goods exhibited by a child under 16 years of age. This year Netta Wyper, of Pacific Junction, Man., earned the distinction of winning this trophy. She deserved it for she not only canned all the fruit and vegetables more commonly known, but also a number of new mixtures such as carrot marmalade, tomato marmalade and others.

You will notice that very little has been said about the flowers. That is because words are poor tools to describe this important section of the show. One could not help but appreciate the delicate coloring, variety of form and perfection of bloom. Everyone realizes how much cut flowers brighten up a room, but when it comes to the names of flowers or being able to answer any questions about their cultural habits, many of us know very little about the subject. Suffice it to say that everybody's favorite variety was well represented.

## Honey and Fruit

One of the exhibits which attracted a great deal of attention was an exhibit of honey displayed by Rev. W. Bell, of Roland, Man. There it was in all sizes of containers, some showing only the crystal clear honey, others partly filled with clear extracted honey and partly with honey in the comb. The exhibit also included wax moulded into various shapes and above this were mounted specimens of 150 wild and cultivated plants from which Rev. Mr. Bell had noticed bees gathering nectar. No



doubt the thing which drew so much attention to this exhibit was two colonies of bees in their glass-framed demonstration containers, showing this most highly organized insect in its natural surroundings.

The feature of the show which attracted most attention and caused most comment was the fruit exhibit. Everyone expressed surprise at the size, quality and variety of the apples, plums, cherries and other small fruits which can be grown in Western Canada. There were at least a dozen varieties of plums, some of which almost equal the big plums imported from the southern states for size and flavor. The classes for strawberries, raspberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries and grapes produced very keen competition.

#### Horticulture Applied to the Farm

It is not practicable to give more than a meagre description of the show. It simply has to be seen to be appreciated. David Stone Kelly, a well-known agricultural writer, has said—"A good lawn on all four sides of the house is the beginning of respectability." Judged by this standard there are many farm houses which have yet to be made respectable, where nothing matters but the making of money, where there are no pleasant experiences of seeing the fruit trees blossom, picking the fruit and having it served on the table in a dozen different ways. Permanency and many of the pleasures of home life are sacrificed in the rush of grain farming. True, the farm has to be made pay, but so should the children be made happy. They should be surrounded with influences which will lead them to become more closely attached to the home. Children learn to love the trees which they plant with their chubby hands and cannot part with them without a pang. They become attached to the strawberry patch, the currant bushes and the crab apple trees. Mother has a favorite plum tree which the boys protect just as carefully as they watch the crab apple tree, like the young gluttons they are.

#### What Are the Prospects

It may seem like taking coal to Newcastle to talk about the health-giving qualities of fruit and vegetables, for farm people are usually blessed with more than average good health. There are, however, many districts where wild fruit is not available and canned fruit imported from the south, east or west is a bigger luxury than the farmer's limited means can be made to provide. In these districts, as well as in districts more favorably situated, such fruits as Wealthy, Hibernian and Blushed Calville apples, Transcendent crab apples, Assiniboine or Opata plums, summer-bearing or everbearing strawberries and Latham raspberries would be a real boon. Our climate has been found to be remarkably well adapted for beekeeping, and there is every indication that it is just as suitable for growing the hardier varieties of fruit.

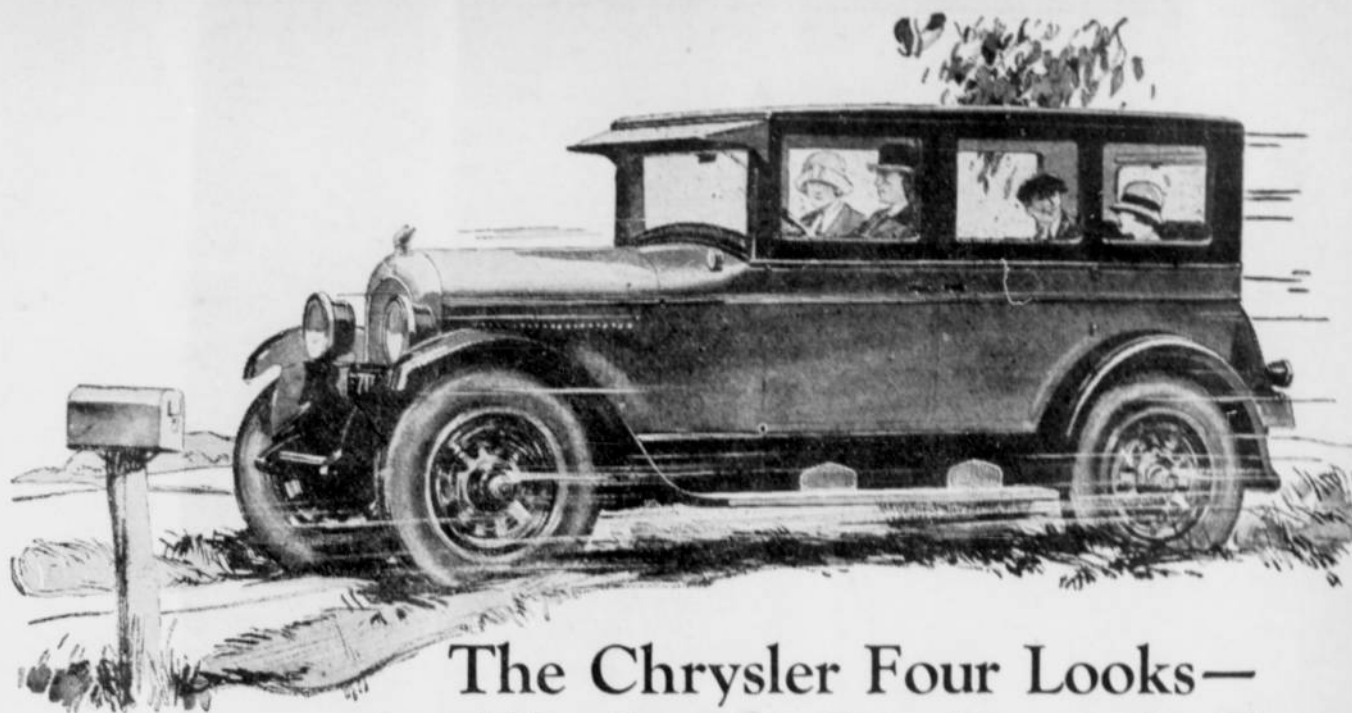
The success of the Winnipeg Garden Show and the rapidity with which horticultural development in Western Canada is taking place is largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of the executive of the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association. Very few occupations can compare with gardening for the pleasure it gives to the individual and the beneficial influence it extends over the whole community. The words of the French National Hymn—"March on, March on," would make an appropriate slogan for horticulturists the whole world over.

## The Liberal Policies

Continued from Page 7

#### Liberal Tariff Policy

Coming to fiscal policy, Premier King stated that while the policy of the Conservative party was one of all-round and higher protection, the policy of the Liberal party is a tariff primarily for revenue. The Liberal party recognized that a tariff is a tax and they believed that taxation should be made to bear as lightly as possible upon the people. The government had already given a substantial evidence of its resolve to carry out a Liberal policy of reduction of duties on the implements



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of production, and to do so in a way that would not injure the industries most concerned. The government had also encouraged export by treaties, and it had stimulated inter-imperial trade by giving a discount of 10 per cent. on the preferential rate of duty on goods entitled to the British preference when such goods are imported directly through a Canadian port. The government also had removed the sales tax in whole or in part from a large list of commodities, and have made other tariff deductions. They had moved steadily in the direction of freeing industry and the consuming public from a burden of taxation they would otherwise have had to bear.

### A National Policy

Mr. Meighen claims, said the prime minister, that he is advocating the policy of Sir John A. MacDonald, a policy that would establish a home

market. There was a very great difference between the Canada of today and the Canada of Sir John A. MacDonald, Premier King continued. "Canada is no longer an aggregation of loosely knit communities, feeling their way from a colonial status into the consciousness of nationhood; it is a nation within the community of nations which we call the British Empire, a nation in the League of Nations, holding an acknowledged position in world affairs. We have no longer stretches of railroad unconnected and in process of construction. We have the two largest systems of railway in the world. Our trade on the Pacific Ocean bids fair to rival our trade on the Atlantic. We reach Europe as well as the Orient via the gateway of the Pacific. A national policy for today is not a policy which will give Canada a place in her own eyes; it is a policy which will give Canada a place

in the eyes of the world. It is a policy not of home markets, but of world markets. I shall go a step further and say that Mr. Meighen's tariff policy, far from being a national policy, is the reverse of national. The old national policy aimed at binding Canada together. If a higher tariff is applied now it will split Canada into fragments. It will set the East against the West; it would break Confederation. We cannot have either high tariff or absolutely free trade in Canada. Our tariff must have regard for all parts of the country in its present stage of development.

"It may not be an easy matter to bring about the tariff best suited to our national needs. Such a tariff will certainly not be brought about by a ministry acting blindly or acting upon insufficient or unreliable information. It can, I believe, be brought about as the result of a careful investigation,

accurate knowledge and expert opinion applied to the tariff as a means of revenue and which will have regard for the safeguarding of our established industries against conditions elsewhere that may be prejudicial to their well-being and development. A tariff so framed and fashioned should inspire trust and confidence."

The advisory board of taxation, such as the government proposed, Premier King said, would have all the advantages of a tariff commission without any of its limitations. It would function more efficiently and would cost less. The government, he said, had also felt that in tariff and taxation matters the views and opinions of women had been too largely ignored, that the needs of the home had not been receiving the consideration that was their due. They intend, therefore, to have representation given to the women of Canada on the advisory board.

The people, Premier King said, "should be given an opportunity to pronounce upon a policy as far-reaching as that which is involved in this method of dealing with the tariff and other problems of taxation."

### Senate Reform

Dealing with the Senate, Premier King stated "that the government had not only had difficulties in the House of Commons, but had been face to face with a Senate politically hostile to the lower chamber. The Senate had thrown out measures of social and moral reform, of restriction of gambling, of railway aid, of relief to Home Bank depositors, of extension of rural credits and measures of special concern to returned soldiers, to labor and to others.

To amend the constitution and the powers of the Senate, Premier King said, two steps were necessary. The Senate itself must agree to the reform recommended and the Imperial Parliament must pass the necessary legislation. Before the Imperial Parliament could act it would expect on a matter of this kind an address from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. There were two ways of bringing about an agreement between the Commons and the Senate on this address. A conference could be summoned of representatives of all the provinces of the Dominion, and it could be sought to have this conference agree upon amendments to the constitution and the powers of the Senate. The other way would be the appointment of Senators prepared to support Senate reform. The government had declared its intention of calling a conference of the provinces to deal with the question of Senate reform. Mr. Meighen had asked why the conference had not yet been called? The answer was that the conference should be preceded by a general election at which the reform of the Senate would be the principal issue in order that its deliberation may be influenced by the known will of the people. He undertook, if the government were maintained at the polls, to see that the conference of the provinces was held before another session of parliament.

### Senators Pledged to Reform

The conference method at its best, Premier King continued, was reform from the outside. There still remained the need for action within the Senate. "Reform from within" he said, "can be effected only by making certain of a presence in the Senate of a sufficient number of members who can be relied upon to support and carry through that chamber whatever measure of Senate reform may be sent from the Commons as a part of government policy. In this great and good work Providence has been aiding the Liberal party. When we came into office the Tory majority was 26. At the close of the last session of parliament it was 22, yesterday it was 23. Today I am happy to say it has been reduced to 15 through the appointment within the past 24 hours of eight senators, each of whom has expressed his intention of supporting whatever measure of Senate reform the present government may submit in furtherance of its policy to bring the constitution and powers of the body more into accord with the spirit of the times in which we live. In the course of a few days it will be reduced to 13 by the filling of two remaining vacancies."



All of these new senators, Premier King said, had expressed their willingness to champion the cause of Senate reform, and if the government were returned at the polls he undertook that no further appointments will be made to the Senate "except upon the distinct understanding that the appointee will give whole-hearted advocacy and support to any measure of Senate reform the government as a part of government policy may ask both Houses of Parliament to adopt." The Senate had raised the issue of responsible government and the government had decided without delay to meet it, and he appealed to all who supported Liberal traditions and principles to assist in making Senate reform certain.

In conclusion, Premier King said: "We now make our appeal for support, not to parliament, but to the people, and ask for that expression of public confidence which we believe our record of four years merits and for such support in a newly-elected House of Commons as will enable us to give effect in legislation to the policies I have outlined and which we believe to be in the interests of national economy, national growth and national unity."

Next week we will publish Mr. Meighen's reply to Premier King.

### News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

by Mr. Spencer in the course of his report on the activities of the farmer members at Ottawa.

H. N. Stearns was re-elected president; Geo. Bennett and Mrs. Walker were elected vice-presidents; and the directors chosen are: N. Bednarsky, R. B. Hanning, J. T. McDuffe, H. Merryman, H. A. Scarfe, A. L. Perry. The financial statement showed a steady increase in the credit balance of the association.

"We have a good local and our membership is increasing," states Miss Martha Rafn, secretary of Bon Accord Junior local, in a letter recently.

### Manitoba

#### Death of Mrs. Bennett

Mrs. Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, one of the early pioneer workers in the organized farmer movement, passed away on August 27. Mrs. Bennett, at the time of her death, was spending a few days in Winnipeg, so as to be near her husband who was dangerously ill in the General Hospital. She was apparently enjoying her normal health, and her very sudden death came as a tremendous shock to her many friends in the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M.

Mrs. Bennett spent many years of useful service in organizing the farm women of Manitoba, and was the first woman to attend the annual conventions of the Grain Growers Association. She held various executive appointments including district director, for a number of years. Her personal charm and warm enthusiasm attracted the interest of our farm women in large numbers, until today they occupy a position of full equality and responsibility with the men.

Mrs. Bennett is survived by her husband, eight daughters and two sons, as well as many grandchildren and one great grandchild. To Mr. Bennett, who is now convalescing, and the family, we extend our deepest sympathy.

#### Valpoy U.F.M. Picnic

A very successful U.F.M. picnic was held in the Valpoy local last month. Visitors were present from Elkdale and St. Rose, and all entered with zest into the sports that had been arranged for the occasion. The refreshment booth was well patronized, and tea was held on the grounds. Later in the evening, all gathered in a dance at the U.F.M. Hall, which concluded a most enjoyable day.

#### Moline Juniors

We regret very much to learn that the Moline Junior U.F.M. has disbanded this fall, owing to a lack of sufficient number of young people to carry on the work. The leader, Miss Agnes Hunter, has done good work amongst the young

people and is very optimistic about the Juniors reorganizing when conditions again become favorable.

Under the auspices of Forrest and Justice locals, a representative from the

Department of Agriculture was secured to cull farm poultry flocks in these two districts. It is expected that a car load of poultry will be shipped out very shortly. Forrest U.F.M. had a visit, on the 14th inst., from John Horton, of the

On-to-the-Bay Association, who addressed the meeting on the work of that organization, following which, motion pictures were shown of the country through which the Hudson Bay road passes, the condition of the road, etc.

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# The Countrywoman

## A Time for Study

WE have been expecting the announcement of the date of the coming federal election any day. And at last it has come. Premier King in addressing a public meeting in his own constituency last week, said that the day selected is October 29.

Premier King's speech, made on the occasion of that announcement, outlines in a general way the main questions that will confront the men and women voters during the campaign. They are all matters of great importance, and the three parties will have something to say regarding each one of them. The speech is published elsewhere in this issue, and it should receive the serious consideration of every woman who has the right to drop a ballot into the box on polling day.

It is a matter of regret that election day comes so close to the very busiest season on the farm. As it is, threshing will barely be over in some sections of the country, and many farm people will not have the time they should have for study and discussion of the issues before them.

A glance over the matters mentioned by Hon. Mackenzie King, shows a heavy program: Reform of the Senate, Canada's Constitutional Position, Our Immigration Policy, Railways, Taxation and Finance, and the Tariff. These are truly weighty subjects, but they will not daunt the courage of the woman voter. She will have the opportunity of hearing and seeing them discussed from the public platform, and through the press. She knows that, because these matters are of great importance to the nation as a whole, they are of great importance to her as an individual citizen. So she will make this next month-and-a-half a time of study and thought, so that she will be able to mark her ballot in a way that will count for the greatest good for Canada.

## Are Luxuries Needed?

Last spring, at the time when quite a bit was being said and written about brides, The Guide published a letter from a woman written to her niece who was about to marry a farmer. The woman who wrote it has lived for many years on a farm, and the advice she gave was most practical. The letter has evidently stirred up considerable comment, and a number of readers have taken a pen in hand to let us know just how they agree or differ with the advice given, or to add a little to it.

One reader, who chooses the picturesque pen name of Hot and Floury, disagrees most heartily on some points. She writes:

"Auntie says 'do not bring fine linen, nice dishes and silverware to the farm.' First of all where does that best man in the world come in? Isn't it worth your while using for him your very best dishes, silver and linen? I do not mean that one should use these every day on the farm, but once and awhile for pleasure and variety. Men do notice and appreciate these good things, especially in early married life. Auntie says to put these things away for a later time. If a young couple have not the time or taste for these things in the beginning, when will they have? Later on there will likely be a little Bert and Lois. The children should grow up accustomed to dainty things and should be taught how to take care of them.

"On the farm we have a great many visitors. They often stay for dinner or tea, whereas in the city visitors make shorter calls and may only see the living-room of their hostess' home.

"In the neighborhood where I live there is scarcely a woman who does not drive her own car and go where she likes (when her work is finished). True enough there is lots more work to do and some days it seems we never will get finished, especially in seeding and harvest time.

"I am rather of the opinion that

Auntie thought more of her hunting trips than of nice things to make a home comfy and attractive. Each one has her own way of getting pleasure out of life. Where I see the harm in Auntie's letter, and in a great many things published in papers now-a-days, is that city girls and boys are given the impression that farm people live away back in the wilderness and never see anything."

And so we have started a nice little argument which ought to bring forth some interesting opinion. It is most certainly true that each one of us has her own way of getting pleasure out of life. Auntie knew how farm work is apt to test the strength of a woman unaccustomed to doing all her own work, so she advised the new homemaker to forego many knick-knacks and pretty things that would mean additional work.

But we understand and appreciate the feeling of the woman who resents the thought that the farm home cannot have little touches of beauty and luxury. Every home should be as beautiful as the family purse will allow it to be. Silver, linen and dainty dishes are a joy and pride to the woman who can have them without the worry of unpaid bills, and without robbing herself of good health in taking care of them.

What have other farm women to say on this subject?

## Appetite and Hunger

A wise Providence made eating a pleasure, and equipped everyone of us with an appetite, except in very rare cases. As a rule appetite is taken as an indication of the body's needs, but it is not always a reliable guide. Real hunger is the result of the tissues calling for more nourishment. The message is carried to the "central" by nerves connected with the tissues, and immediately another set of nerves to the stomach causes a sensation of hunger. Then it is that appetite is a real guide to body needs. On the other hand the stomach may call loudly for food when the body is well supplied with nourishment. A good example of this is a man on the farm who spends most of his life working hard, as all agriculturalists do. By the age of 50 his appetite may still be as good as it was 20 years ago, and yet the demands of his body have decreased even if he still is active. In another 10 years they are still less, although his appetite may remain as hearty as ever. This is why he commences in middle age to put on weight and to increase in girth as years go on. The same thing is true of women. After the strain and stress of the first five decades are over, the needs of the body decrease, but not so the appetite in most cases. The result is a steady gain in weight.

Even if the added pounds and the burden of carrying them do not appear to be a disadvantage, it is not always wise to take appetite as a guide because an overplus of food materials must be disposed of by the body as best it can. Surplus fats, starches and sugars are stored as body fat, which often encases important organs and makes it difficult for them to function properly. An extra burden is imposed on the kidneys in order to dispose of the protein over and above daily needs. It is therefore easily seen that a hearty appetite is not always a good friend.

Even younger people may be misled by the calls of the stomach. If it persistently is filled to capacity it will continue to call with the greatest regularity. The result is often a gain in weight. On the other hand some people's appetite is far from sufficient and the stomach seems satisfied too rapidly. In these cases underweight is the natural result, because the tissues go hungry on account of lack of appetite. Very often the sensation of hunger is noticed in a feeling of perpetual weariness without any preception of emptiness in the stomach.

Therefore it is plain that appetite

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cannot always be relied on as a guide for right feeding. The way to physical comfort is to watch the scales, and if necessary reduce the quantity of food eaten. At first the stomach will protest vigorously, but will soon become used to holding less food. The same thing is true when the weight is below normal. By gradual training the stomach will accustom itself to holding enough food for nourishing the body.

### Rest

Rest—the cessation of all action, repose, quiet, sleep, peace; a very pleasant sensation after strenuous labor; often imagined but seldom realized; a stolen pleasure indulged in when no one is looking; something we never seem to have time for, but something we cannot do without.

When we work we wear away the cells of which our body is composed, and nature demands rest to repair damages and strengthen the tissues so that we may be able to do more work. Nature has so regulated the action of all the involuntary organs that the periods of rest equal the periods of work. The heart, for example, rests between each beat.

Sleep is the most perfect form of rest and the most popular. Then nature takes control and we rest both mentally and physically. But we can aid nature and obtain still greater benefit if we are careful to form correct habits of sleep. The hours of darkness were given us for sleep. We sleep sounder and our rest is more complete during that time. Those nearest nature, savages, Indians and babies, sleep when darkness comes and rise with the sun.

Another form of rest is a conscious relaxation of mind and body, never enjoyed in its fullest and best except when the body is in repose and the mind occupied with pleasant uplifting thoughts. It is said that Gladstone had such perfect control of his faculties that when oppressed by his duties to a sense of weariness, would excuse himself, retire to a quiet place and fall into a sound sleep. Then, after a few minutes, resume his work much refreshed. Not many of us have reached the place where we can command ourselves to sleep, but with very little practice we can awaken at an appointed time. This is a habit every one should cultivate. Every busy woman should form the habit of resting each afternoon. I have heard women say they could not do this because of sleeping several hours, and thus feeling rather worse than better. Yes, it is a mistake to sleep long during the day. Twenty minutes is sufficient, and I am sure you will then feel refreshed. When you go to rest fix the time you intend to resume work firmly in your mind. If at first you fail to awaken at the appointed time, do not give up. It is not a difficult habit to form if you persevere, and I find it to be a very handy one. No need to waken the baby with a noisy alarm clock.

Those who, like myself, are inclined to be "sleepy heads," and feel tired and listless in the morning, should follow this plan diligently for one month, and see if it does not work wonders. Just before you fall asleep each night, tell yourself convincingly that you are going to waken at a certain hour, feeling refreshed and anxious to work. Then rise as soon as you waken. This last item of the program is important. Your subconscious mind, or whatever you wish to call it, is not going to continue to awaken you at a given time if you do not take advantage of it. If you feel inclined to discredit this statement try it for yourself and see.

A few years ago it was considered a sign of laziness on the part of a young woman, if she was found resting during the day or sitting while performing some household task. Gradually this is changing. Women are beginning to place more importance upon themselves.

The thing to be considered is not the manner in which you work, but how much you can accomplish well, without injury to yourself. The more you save yourself the more you will be able to do. If I remember rightly there is an old saying that goes something like this: "You can only do your certain amount of work in this life-time, so you can do it all in 25 years or spread it over 50." I say spread it out and let us be alive and well, able to enter into the lives of our children when they are young men and women and have need of us. Keep your health and your youth by punctuating your work with stated periods of rest. Periods of rest, I said, not periods of tating, crocheting and knitting; they have their place of course, but sometimes let us fold our hands and rest.—Grace W. Wakeman.

### Plans for Hospital

A visitor to our office last week was Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, secretary of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia. Mrs. MacLachlan was eager to tell of the plans that are already under way for the building of a Solarium for crippled and delicate children at Victoria. She reminded us of the fact that Victoria, because of its mild climate, is a very desirable location for a hospital of this sort. The direct rays of the sun have wonderful healing power, and it would be possible to have children exposed to the direct light of the sun for many more days than it is in hospitals situated inland.

The Women's Institutes are instrumental in organizing the move for the new Solarium. It is expected that actual building operations will commence next spring. Mrs. MacLachlan informed us that it was the intention of its promoters that sick children would be taken from other parts of Western Canada to the hospital at Victoria, if they need the sun treatment.

### Selling Surplus Farm Products

The following suggestions may be of value in selling surplus Seed Grain, Poultry, Pure-bred Livestock, Honey and used Machinery. Give your farm a good name and one that brings to mind the chief product. For instance, Duneden Dairies indicates a dairy farm with milk as the main product. The barn, walls and roof provide plenty of space for a neatly-lettered farm name, and it does not deface the building.

A sign-board at the section corner catches the eye, and is a good method of advertising Poultry, Fresh Eggs, Honey, Fruit, etc. Booklets and folders are too expensive for most farmers, but such things as an attractive label for crates or bags is novel and inexpensive.

The most satisfactory method of selling surplus farm products is by a small classified advertisement in a good farm journal. The cost is small, especially when you compare the prices obtained for the product sold with the number of orders received and with other methods of selling. Thousands use them frequently—Why not you?

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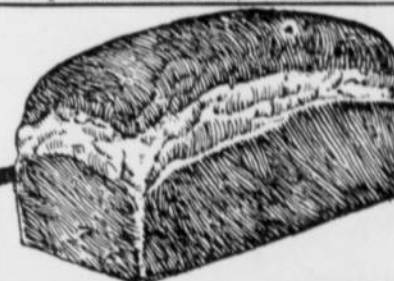
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It Pays to read the *Classified* section, page 24.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Co-operation and Politics

The Editor.—I have read with much interest the editorial on Co-operation and politics, which appeared in your issue of August 19. The advice given by Premier Dunning at the co-operative rally at Regina not to mix co-operation with politics is sound. In the application of co-operative philosophy to commerce and industry, economy is determined by volume; in other words, to the extent the waste caused by competition can be reduced. If politics or religion is to be introduced, a cause of division arises upon a subject which has nothing to do with economic co-operation. It might mean the organization in a community of rival societies, and the sending, for example, in separate shipments of one third of a car of Tory cattle, one third Liberal, and one third Progressive. The political coloring of the animals would not be appreciated at their destination, but the waste of energy and the unnecessary expenses in freight would be obvious to all.

The International Co-operative Alliance, the international federation of national unions of co-operative societies, is non-

political. In a recent letter to me, International Secretary May incidentally mentions: "The I.C.A. is neutral, strictly neutral, in politics and religion." While the movement in each country determines its own policy in this respect, it may be said that the outstanding leaders of the international movement are in sympathy with the attitude of the Alliance on the subject. The only country seeking to make the international co-operative movement political is Russia, but the people there seem to see politics in everything.

As to the position in Britain, for many years there has been an agitation in the British movement in favor of political action. It has not been exclusively caused by the threat to tax co-operative savings in distribution as profits, but principally because capitalism is strongly entrenched on both sides of the House of Commons; Liberals and Conservatives alike being the eager champions of its interests and its privileges. It was felt that co-operative experts should be in Parliament to protect the interests of co-operative business when subjects in which co-operators were inter-

ested were being discussed. Some British co-operators also now feel that the parliamentary arena is a good place to advance and to apply co-operative philosophy, and that it provides a suitable occasion to demonstrate that production, distribution and exchange is fundamentally a question of the service of humanity, and not merely an opportunity to exploit commodities and services needed by all for the profit of a few.

There is no effort or expectation on the part of British co-operators to elect sufficient members of parliament to form a government, so they are in politics only to a limited extent, and for defensive and possibly propaganda purposes. Co-operators expect that with the advance in the social intelligence and character of the people it will, more and more, be appreciated that competition in politics is as anti-social in its influence and effects as competition in business. Co-operative philosophy is comprehensive and pervasive. Co-operation is not, as so many seem to think, only a different method of doing business.

You do not appear to distinguish, in your editorial, between co-operation and the co-operator. While our great philosophical and economic body, as such, should not participate in party politics, there is no reason why a co-operator should not take his philosophy into politics, and do his political duty as a citizen. Co-operators are to be found in all political parties. A variety of reasons, some illogical, cause men to support this, that, or the other party. Frequently they are influenced by family tradition or personal environment. You are probably right in your opinion that, in the main, co-operators are to be found in the Labor, Socialist and Progressive parties. Politics, however, is only one of many activities to which co-operative philosophy can be applied with advantage. We have had some outstanding and representative co-operators who were Liberal or Conservative in politics.

True co-operators are more concerned with a man's intelligent devotion to co-operative philosophy than his political interpretations. As the mass-mind becomes co-operative the competitive politician will follow the competitive business man. He will be replaced by the co-operative politician who knows no party, and whose habits of mind will force him to regard all questions from the co-operative viewpoint of "Each for all and all for each." In the transaction of public business and the enactment of legislation.—George Keen, General Secretary, The Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont., August 29, 1925.

## Democracy and The Schools

The Editor.—As a reader of The Guide, I noted with interest your comment on the evolution trial in Tennessee, and I also

Continued on Page 23

## THE DOO DADS

Poor Tiny! He did not know that a magnifying glass, held in the sun, becomes a burning glass and will set fire to anything when the light and heat are gathered to a small point. He knows it now. Nicky Nutt, of Doo-ville, had been in hard luck, and was complaining about it to Flannelfeet, the big policeman. The Cop, willing to help Nicky, handed him a magnifying glass and told him to find a four-leafed clover and good luck would come to him. "At's right," he called out as Nicky walked away. "If you find a four-leafed clover it will bring you the very best of luck." "Well, I sure need a change of luck," grumbled Nicky as he disappeared down the road. Presently he met Tiny, his pet elephant. Tiny is only a baby elephant, though he is so big, and there are many things he has not had time to learn. "C'mon, Tiny," called out Nicky, "help me find a four-leafed clover." Tiny went along, and soon they were in a field, Nicky peering through the big glass at the clover on the ground. But he did not find one right away. "Gosh, I thought it would be easy to find one with this strong looking old Doo Dad appeared in the road with a big shot gun, and yelled: 'Hey, there! This is private property!' He swung the gun forward as if he were about to fire. 'If you're not off my land in ten minutes I'll shoot you!' Nicky and Tiny set off as fast as they could go, to get off the old Doo Dad's land. "Gosh, Tiny, that was a narrow escape," exclaimed Nicky. When they were safely away from the cross old man Nicky began to look again for a four-leafed clover. Soon he called out: "I see one, Tiny—hold the magnifying glass." Tiny took the magnifying glass in his trunk, and—poor chap—not knowing how it would concentrate the sun's rays, held it right over Nicky, who was down on hands and knees. Just then a big automobile came tearing down the road, and as it came opposite where Nicky was down on all-fours in the grass, a tire burst with a loud bang just like a shot gun. And just at that moment the magnifying glass in Tiny's grasp brought the sun's rays to a point on Nicky, just below his coat-tail, and burned him most painfully. The sudden pain, and the report of the bursting tire, made Nicky sure that the old farmer had followed him and shot him. The next instant, Nicky screaming loudly for help, went down the road at top speed. Tiny had no idea what had happened. All he could do was stand and stare after him. The policeman saw Nicky coming when he was far up the road, and said to himself: "Gosh! Here comes Nicky on the dead run. He must have found a four-leafed clover." But as Nicky passed him and kept running and yelling "help, help!" Flannelfeet changed his mind. "Guess he didn't find one after all," he said, as he looked wondering after the fleeing Nicky.





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Genuine British Officers' Army Bedford Cord Breeches; worth \$25; our price, all sizes \$8.95

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ORDER BY MAIL

Out-of-town Mail Orders should be accompanied by remittances. Allow for postage or express when sending Money Orders.

The Sow Thistle in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 8

thorough summerfallowing. Snider is considering a four-year crop rotation which is planned principally with a view to keeping down thistles: first year, summerfallow; second year, wheat, seeded with sweet clover and western rye grass; third year, hay or pasture, fall plowed or spring plowed in the fourth year, in which a hoed crop or green oats could be grown. The weakness of this rotation, as viewed by the average farmer, is that only one quarter of the cultivated acreage is devoted to a cash crop.

Hallman and his brother have a five-year lease on a farm that was reputed to be completely over-run by thistles, but it should be noted in passing that nowhere in this whole district can thistles be found growing with the vigor and intolerance that the plant exhibits in central Manitoba. The Hallman boys are pleased with the kill of thistles on their summerfallow. True enough, they have left a few plants for another year, but on the whole the fallow crop is reasonably clean, save for brome which has come through luxuriantly. Looks as though brome were harder to eradicate than thistles! How many Manitoba farmers would agree to that?

**Smother Crop Practical in Sask.**

The Guernsey district can show another feature which would be difficult to find in the thistle ridden areas of Manitoba—a genuine smother crop. On the farm of C. F. Hallman stands a seed crop of sweet clover, nearly six feet high where it has not been winter killed. There are a few thistles in it (it was apparently only lightly infested) but none of these seem to have been able to keep up to the clover in the race for sunlight. Another proof that conditions for growth in central Saskatchewan are not so pre-eminently favorable to sow thistle dominance as in Manitoba.

The Hallman boys are working on this five-year rotation which has the merit of devoting two-fifths of the cultivated acreage to cash crops; first year, summerfallow; second year, wheat; third year, summerfallow substitutes—oats in rows, or late oats sown after cultivating; fourth year, wheat seeded down with sweet clover and western rye; fifth year, hay or pasture. Observe that all these farmers grow a considerable acreage of forage crops. They were all emphatic in stating that their system of cropping was rapidly changing, that mixed farming was the ultimate solution, and that sow thistle control methods to them were just a means of holding the fort till the transition was completed. The sow-thistle, Hallman exclaimed, is the best friend of the new local cheese factory.

**A Deputy-Reeve Speaks**

None of this hand-picked lot of farmers seemed very hopeful about heading off the thistles if the wheat game were to be kept up. In fact J. B. Seabrook, a municipal councillor and one of the keenest students of cultural methods it has ever been my opportunity to meet, did not feel at all optimistic about the whole business. "As a community, we have gone back during the last four years," he declared. "In the days of two-dollar wheat farmers kept adequate help and were willing to do the amount of work called for by the super-fallows which are necessary to kill thistles. With the returns that farmers have obtained since then they haven't got the force to handle it. And one man's laxity undoes the conscientious labor of half a dozen neighbors to leeward. The municipal council is empowered to go on the place of a non-co-operator and do \$300 worth of work, charging it against the land and collecting as taxes. But if we press that right too closely, this sort of farmer fails to pay his taxes and the land reverts to the municipality. And none of us are advocating government ownership of farms."

That brings us a little closer to the

heart of the problem. Mr. Seabrook divides the neighbors in his municipality, or in any other municipality for that matter, into sheep and goats. If every quarter-section were tenanted by a good farmer, the recommendations of the Weed Branch would have been acted upon long ago, and there would be no sow thistle menace. But the weed inspectors are dealing with human nature buffeted by stubborn facts. They are asking for a policy which will get results in their dealings with the goats. It is not enough to say that the country would be better off without them, and the sooner they go the better. If that is to be the last word, Western Canada is due for a big emigration, and no influx of sheepskin coats will mend that matter either.

**The Last Phase**

Effective as the super-fallow may be in exterminating sow-thistles, there comes a time as a district passes from the third to the fourth and final stage of infestation when farmers begin to discover that it costs more to keep a thistly fallow black than the revenue from the crop warrants, unless we are to have a higher level of wheat prices for the next few years. For, after all, the problem of keeping the farm free from weeds takes second place to the problem of making it yield a decent living. When the farmer has to abandon the first pursuit in order to keep his bank balance on the right side it is time to discard the old formulas, and look beyond the recommendations of the Regina bulletin on sow thistles. "Mixed farming" says someone. That's sound enough, but for immediate results what? Manitoba farmers say "harvest plow!" The Saskatchewan Weed Branch says, "It won't work here." Perhaps it's worth an experiment. No one has given it a fair trial yet.

"But," says the Weed Branch, "none of our municipalities have reached the stage yet where they would be wise to abandon summerfallowing as the main reliance in thistle control."

**Refuse to Overstep**

There is something very understandable in the reluctance of the Weed Branch to advocate August or harvest plowing. There is something alarming about it. The district which adopts it makes the tacit admission that the thistle has come to stay; that henceforth thistles and farmer must get along as best they can. It savors too much of a compact between husbandman and the invading weed by which the former agrees to tolerate an unrestricted spread of thistles like a blanket over the whole country with the one proviso that standing fields of grain be left clean. Saskatchewan's vigilant weed brigade feels that it puts them too much in the position of the housewife who would sign a treaty with six-footed house-raiders, recognizing mutual rights. Fight them! Exterminate them root and branch, regardless of cost! That is the battle cry issued from Regina.

It is a stand that reflects some credit on the Weed Branch, for it is just as much an economic waste to get ahead of the program as it is to be behind—to be fooling round with tar paper and oil in a district where that stage is long past.

Wherever the sow thistle has made its appearance, through every stage of progress, it is the solemn duty of every citizen to give the greatest measure of co-operation to those charged with the administration of the Noxious Weeds Act. Weeds cost the province of Saskatchewan \$25,000,000 last year—\$80 per cultivated quarter-section. The sow thistle will do more than any other weed to raise those figures rapidly. The recommendations of the Weed Branch, as they apply to the first three stages of infestation, are absolutely sound, and to the extent that they are followed will court prosperity for Saskatchewan while the agriculture of that province is passing through the transition from grain growing to some form of permanent agriculture.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 11, 1925.

**WHEAT**—Bearish sentiment, induced by favorable outlook for extremely heavy deliveries and U. S. and Canadian crop reports issued by the respective governments this week, resulting in general selling on this market by Canadian and European holders with a consequent decline in values. Hedging sales while of fair proportion have hardly figured, the producer having marketed little. Export business has transpired in fair volume around the lower levels for grain for nearby deliveries, and millers have been prominent on the buying side against sales of flour. With an assured crop of around 350,000,000 of high-grade wheat, buying has to be steady and continuous in order to maintain the price. Cash wheat has had a terrific break during the week, closing around 7 cents over October, as against 24 over a few days ago. Information from the United Kingdom is to the effect that Russian wheat is filling their immediate demand and purchases here are for mixing purposes.

**OATS**—Slow market with supplies light and general enquiry poor. Oats movement has not started. Stocks in terminals are fairly well cleaned up, and consequently any demand is going to other markets.

**BARLEY**—Resellers of October barley broke the market yesterday. United Kingdom could not use barley they bought over 70 cents and sold considerable out. This, together with hedging sales forced values lower. There was considerable buying by American interests on the decline.

**FLAX**—Firm tone, with crushers' agents taking any flax offerings. Trade generally very light, with little prospect of heavy deliveries of flax during October, and this early run of flax is in fair demand.

## LIVERPOOL CASH PRICES

Liverpool market closed September 11 as follows: October 3d lower at 10s 4d; December, 3d lower at 10s 4d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 2c

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 7 to 12, inclusive.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	135	136	133	134	133	132	135	
Dec.	132	133	129	131	130	129	131	
May	136	138	134	135	135	134	136	
Oats—								
Oct.	46	47	46	46	46	46	58	
Dec.	43	44	43	43	44	43	56	
May	48	48	47	47	48	47	59	
Barley—								
Oct.	71	71	68	68	68	70	84	
Dec.	68	68	67	67	67	67	80	
May	71	71	68	68	68	70	84	
Flax—								
Oct.	236	239	240	238	238	231	213	
Dec.	226	231	231	228	228	224	204	
May	235	239	239	236	236	231	211	
Rye—								
Oct.	87	88	84	86	86	85	97	
Dec.	88	89	85	86	87	86	97	
May	93	94	90	92	92	92	100	

## CASH WHEAT

Sept. 7 to 12, inclusive

	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	148	150	145	141	140	147	140	
2 N	143	145	141	138	137	145	137	
3 N	141	143	139	134	133	141	134	
4	132	131	129	125	124	132	127	
5	118	119	113	112	111	115	117	
6	..	..	98	99	98	..	109	
Feed	..	..	75	76	78	..	105	

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur September 7 to September 12, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY	1 NW	FLAX	3 CW	RYE
			Ex Fd					Rej.		2 CW		2 CW
Sept. 7	LAB	OR	DAY									
8	51	45	44	43	42	72	68	65	239	233	224	86
9	52	46	44	44	43	72	68	65	242	236	227	87
10	51	45	43	43	42	69	66	63	243	237	228	84
11	51	45	43	42	41	68	65	62	241	235	226	85
12	51	45	44	43	42	68	65	62	241	235	228	85
Week Ago	53	47	46	45	44	71	67	64	234	228	219	84
Year Ago	58	57	57	56	53	88	84	81	219	215	178	97

nigher at \$4.83. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: October \$1.57; December \$1.51.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.49 to \$1.66; No. 1 northern, \$1.49 to \$1.52; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.47 to \$1.63; No. 2 northern, \$1.46 to \$1.50; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.42 to \$1.60; No. 3 northern, \$1.41 to \$1.48. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.52 to \$1.61; No. 1 dark hard \$1.50 to \$1.56. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.51 to \$1.58; No. 1 hard, \$1.48 to \$1.56. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.25 to \$1.31; No. 1 durum, \$1.20 to \$1.29; No. 2 amber, \$1.21 to \$1.30; No. 2 durum, \$1.19 to \$1.27; No. 3 amber, \$1.18 to \$1.27; No. 3 durum, \$1.17 to \$1.25. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 94c to 94c; No. 3 yellow, 93c to 94c; No. 2 mixed, 89c to 91c; No. 3 mixed, 88c to 90c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37c to 37c; No. 3 white, 36c to 36c; No. 4 white, 34c to 36c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 67c to 70c; medium to good, 63c to 66c; lower grades, 58c to 62c. Rye—No. 2, 85c to 87c. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, \$2.64 to \$2.65.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending September 11, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 15,152; hogs, 2,167; sheep, 198. Last week: Cattle, 16,558; hogs, 2,561; sheep, 484.

The receipts this week are somewhat lighter than last week, not sufficient, how-

ever, to register any improvement in prices. Outside markets have experienced very heavy deliveries recently, quite a lot of it being on the nondescript order, unattractive to either a packer or feeder buyer. The result is that as long as our markets are cluttered up with heavy deliveries of inferior cattle, the whole trade will continue to operate on an unsatisfactory price basis. What few steers of export quality are coming forward are bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.50, with good butcher steers at from \$5.00 to \$6.00, depending on finish. Choice weighty butcher heifers are bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.00, with the medium kinds from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Export cows are bringing up to \$4.00, with a few odd ones a shade higher. Medium to good butcher cows from \$3.00 to \$3.50. The feeder trade is really quite active on good dehorned feeders. These are selling from \$4.00 to \$4.50. The plain kind, however, are hard to move at prices that will show any profit to the producer. Good breeder stockers are also wanted at from 3.50 to \$4.00, the plain kind bringing from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Choice calves have a top of about \$6.50, with medium to plain kinds selling from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Our local hog market appears out of line with the East and a run of hogs of any account would result in a 25c or 50c break in hog prices. Thick-smooths today are being weighed up at from \$12.50 to \$12.75.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on the market. What few top lambs there are will make from \$11.75 to \$12.50. With several local lamb sales at country points during the next two weeks, we shall be surprised if our market here does not become considerably weaker.

We would like to remind our shippers that the third annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over \$8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.50 to 6.50
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 700, market steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$2.60 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.00; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.75 to \$6.25. Calves, 800, market 50c higher. Bulk of sales, best lights, \$11.50 to \$12. Hogs, 3,500, market steady to 25c higher. Top price, \$13. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$12.25 to \$13; packing sows, \$10.50 to \$10.75; pigs, \$12.75. Sheep, 1,000, market steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$14 to \$15; fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts show a slight increase with some improvement in quality. Dealers are paying extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c, cases returned. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 31c. Poultry: Receipts are increasing and quality good, live springs 13c to 16c, fowl 8c to 14c. One care of fresh is reported rolling Montreal on a basis of firsts 33c, seconds 29c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. One car of storage is reported rolling Quebec.

REGINA, MOOSE JAW AND SASKATOON—Eggs: Few eggs are arriving on account of the increased farm demand, owing to the presence of harvesters. Prices are generally unchanged. Dealers are paying extras 29c to 30c, firsts 26c to 28c. Regina storage stocks are light and dealers are asking 36c for firsts, 32c for seconds. Poultry: Only a limited quantity of fowl and chickens are being brought in, live springs 15c, fowl 8c to 12c, roosters 6c. Heavy rain is reported in northern Saskatchewan. Considerable progress is being made with harvesting operations.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Slightly heavier receipts were reported during the week and the market weakened slightly. Dealers are quoting country shippers delivered, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Market quiet, receipts light. Dealers are offering 16c for live springs, fowl 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market unchanged, extras are jobbing at \$11.50 per case, firsts \$10.50. Receipts are very light. Poultry: No poultry reported.

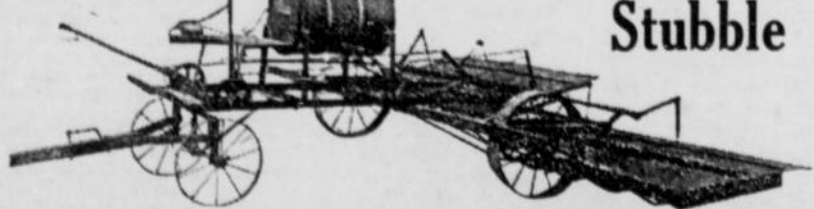
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## In the Matter of The Home Bank of Canada Payment to Creditors

Pursuant to the provisions of The Home Bank Creditors' Relief Act, 1925, passed at the last session of the Parliament of Canada, a payment of thirty-five cents on the dollar will be made to creditors for money on deposit or in current account whose deposits did not exceed \$500 on the 17th day of August, 1925, the date on which the said Home Bank suspended payment, who have proved their claims with the undersigned and who are not otherwise debarred under the provisions of the said act.

Creditors for money on deposit or in current account entitled to participate in this distribution includes holders of bills of exchange issued by the Home Bank of Canada and outstanding, holders of cheques drawn upon the bank, certified by the bank, and outstanding at the date the bank suspended payment, and persons entitled to moneys collected by the bank as agent prior to suspension and not paid over.

Under the provisions of the said act the following parties are debarred from participating in any distribution of funds therein provided:

(a) Any person or government entitled to a charge upon the assets of the bank under Section 131 of The Bank Act, or

(b) Any bank or banking correspondent whether in Canada or elsewhere;

(c) Any person who is or has been a director of a bank, or his estate, or any company in which he is or has been a shareholder, or any firm of which he is or has been a member; or

(d) The government of any province, or to any city, town, county, municipality, parish, school board, educational institution, local improvement district, telephone district, or other similar corporation or institution; or

(e) Any corporation, association, society, partnership, club, friendly or mutual benefit society, religious or church corporation, labor association, or any such society, organization or association whatsoever; or

(f) Any senator or member of the House of Commons of Canada.

Any questions arising under the section of the act in which the above parties are specifically named shall be determined by the commissioner appointed under the said act.

Depositors and creditors at the branches of the said Home Bank of Canada, in Western Canada, are hereby notified that they may obtain payment of the amounts to which they are respectively entitled on application by them at on and after the 2nd day of September, 1925, as follows:

Depositors at Will be paid at  
Vancouver, B.C.—Bank of Montreal  
Vancouver.

Neepawa, Man.—Bank of Montreal

Neepawa.

Franklin, Man.—Bank of Montreal

Neepawa.

Rosser, Man.—Bank of Montreal

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—Bank of Nova Scotia

Winnipeg.

Marquette, Man.—Bank of Nova Scotia

Winnipeg.

St. James, Man.—Bank of Nova Scotia

St. James, Man.

Tantallon, Sask.—Bank of Toronto

Tantallon, Sask.

Welwyn, Sask.—Bank of Toronto

Welwyn.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Bank of Commerce

Moose Jaw.

Grand View, Man.—Bank of Commerce

Grand View.

Calgary, Alta.—Royal Bank, West End

Branch, Calgary.

Fernie, B.C.—Royal Bank, Fernie.

Blairmore, Alta.—Union Bank, Blairmore.

Crystal City, Man.—Union Bank, Crystal

City.

Cabri, Sask.—Union Bank, Cabri.

Batrum, Sask.—Union Bank, Cabri.

Shackleton, Sask.—Union Bank, Cabri.

Lyleton, Man.—Union Bank, Lyleton.

Santaluta, Sask.—Union Bank, Santaluta.

Amulet, Sask.—Union Bank, Weyburn.

Sask.

Khedive, Sask.—Union Bank, Weyburn.

Sask.

Goodlands, Man.—Union Bank, Waskada.

Man.

Weyburn, Sask.—Weyburn Security

Bank, Weyburn.

Any depositor or creditor failing to take advantage of the provisions of this act on or before the 27th day of June, 1926, is absolutely barred from receiving any benefits therefrom.

Creditors who have not yet proved their claims are requested to do so without further delay, and have their names added to the list for payment.

G. T. CLARKSON.

L. E. WELDON.

Liquidators, The Home Bank of Canada.

Toronto, August 28th, 1925.







# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

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**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK

### Various

**FOR SALE—RED ROAN BULL, ONE YEAR** old September 5, \$50. Also registered Yorkshire pigs, good quality, farrowed April 5, \$25. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 37-2

### CATTLE

#### Various

**CLEARING SALE—WE OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE** sale all of the Beaverbrook herd of registered Shorthorn and Angus cattle (developed by Connor and Hutchinson), consisting of 21 Shorthorns and 45 Angus, at extremely low prices. Write for details. Cut this out; it will appear but once. Aleck Connor, owner, Royal Hotel, Weyburn, Sask.

### Aberdeen-Angus

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WE offer to the public 16 registered Pure-bred Angus cattle, consisting of 1 cow, nine years old; 4 cows, seven years old; 3 heifers, two years old; 4 heifers one year old; 4 1925 calves, all registered stock. The founders of this herd were raised by Robert McEwan, London, Ont., and Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask., and are away above the average type. Many of these could be used now as show cows, and is the greatest available opportunity we know of for somebody wishing to have a foundation herd. Associated with this herd is one of W. F. Warren's eighteen-month-old pure-bred bulls. We will be pleased to place these with a reliable party on reasonable terms. They are in excellent condition. Apply G. A. MAYBEE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

### Ayrshires

**PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS,** good producers. Bull calves from month to eight months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion western shows. Apply James Allan Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

### Shorthorns

**REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.** Yearlings and spring calves crated for shipment. Your opportunity is here now to get into the right breed that has them all beat, at small cost. The breed that shows the most profit. The ideal cattle that answers every requirement. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

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#### Shropshires

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM,** born May, 1921, sure breeder, fine type. Price \$30. Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Quinton, Sask. 36-3

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**WANTED—ANGORA BILLY GOAT, FOR** sheep. Peek, Oyen, Alta. 37-2

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**REAL COLLIE PUPS FROM WORKERS,** descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Write me for staghounds, greyhounds, Russian wolfhounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, coyote pups, etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 33-5

**OUR SUPERIOR STRAIN OF REGISTERED** silver foxes have started many on the road to success. It will pay you to write us before investing. J. R. Young & Co., 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—GREY AND RUSSIAN CROSS** pups, four months; pure Russian dog, 32-inch, three years; grey and Russian dogs, trained, very fast and good killers. J. E. Patton, Hazenmore, Sask. 37-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,** two years. Also registered collie pups. Frank McCallum, Hanley, Sask. 33-5

## POULTRY

### Plymouth Rocks

**LEAVING MANITOBA—SELLING MY BEST** PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK PULLETS. Experimental Farm strain. Can be government approved. Some laying. Ten or more, April hatch, \$1.25 each; May, \$1.00 each. Orders must be in by September 23. Satisfaction guaranteed. JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

### Poultry Supplies

**STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP-** ping or odor. Kills every louse or mite, refuted. Big tube treats 200 birds 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE.** Pullets and cockerels from bred-to-day stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33-5

## SEEDS

### Rye Grass

**GRAZER RYE GRASS MAKES HEAVY FALL** growth of luxuriant pasturage. Limited quantity. 12c. pound. Ordinary commercial rye grass seed, 9½c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 36-2

## FARM LANDS

### Sale or Rent

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

**INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS** on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-5

**TO EXCHANGE—QUARTER-SECTION LAND** for pure-bred Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Red Poll or Shorthorn cattle. Also quarter for pure-bred Percheron or Belgian horses. Best wheat soil, in territory, being entered by two railroads. Geo. Penton, Hart, Sask.

**\$100 REWARD FOR PURCHASER 320-ACRE** improved grain farm, 260 in cultivation, balance pasture, three miles from town, large house, barn and granaries, surrounded with trees. Old acre compels sale at \$16.50 per acre; \$2,000 will secure it. C. B. Bergersen, Radville, Sask. 35-3

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC-** ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**HALF-SECTION, SEVEN MILES OUT, ALL** fenced, 40 acres cropped, house, stables, \$10 acre, \$300 cash; quarter-section, mile out, \$10 acre, \$100 cash; balance arranged. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 35-3

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM** lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

**WANTED TO RENT—IMPROVED FARM,** quarter or half-section, close to school. Prefer Carrot River country. Have complete outfit. Married. Reply to Box 64, Carmichael, Sask. 37-2

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 37-5

**RARE BARGAIN—480 ACRE IMPROVED FARM,** 6 miles from Winnipeg, worth \$75 per acre, now only \$40 per acre, \$2,500 cash. See quickly. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 37-2

**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR** cash. Apply to Geo. W. Philpott, Viking, Alta. 37-5

**FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS** about the sure-crop state. Address State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR-** wood, Brandon. 20-13

### Farm Lands Wanted

**FARM WANTED—FOR CASH, SEND DETAILS.** F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 37-5

## FARM MACHINERY

### Various

**FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE 12 x 24 STAVE** silos complete, one Waterloo Boy tractor and two-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, one Bull Dog fanning mill, four 1½ H.P. Alpha engines, also quantity of silo hardware for all sizes of silos, including steel rods, lugs, nuts, ventilators, anchors, etc. Prices on any or all of above upon application. Box 27, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 36-5

**MCCORMICK-DEERING 15-30 TRACTOR;** McCormick-Deering 28-48 separator; Hart high bagger and weigher; McCormick-Deering feeder; 120-ft. belt; International truck oil wagon; sleeping tent; oil drums, tools and forks; used two years in short crop district; kept shedded; now threshing. \$1,600 cash takes it as I have removed from Saskatchewan. A. F. Wolf, Macoun, Sask.

**SELLING—TWIN CITY 12-20 TRACTOR, \$500;** Case 20-40 tractor, also Case 28-50 separator, complete, \$1,000; Case three-furrow 14-inch power-lift engine plow, \$75; John Deere self-lift 20-inch steel beam breaker, \$125; International two-horse hay baler, \$125. Terms cash. Johnney Shelby, Glenella, Man. 37-2

**SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS 12-INCH EN-** silage cutter, self-feeder, blower, cut 20 acres ensilage, \$100; 20-inch Hamilton breaker, truck, two shares, broke 35 acres, \$60. M. Partridge, Saltcoats, Sask. 37-2

**BARGAINS—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM** tractor, 25-50, good condition, \$500; Great West separator, 24-40, all belts, \$400; or can furnish a size 41 Buffalo Pit separator. Apply Winnipeg Trustee Co., 322 Main St., Winnipeg. 36-2

**FOR SALE—22-INCH GRAIN SEPARATOR.** A bargain. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta. 29-9

### Threshing Machinery

**FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, GEO.** White separator, 1915, size 36-60; Titan engine, 60 H.P., oil burner. Will sacrifice for \$700 cash complete outfit. Apply Collins and Diamond Ltd., Gladstone, Man. 36-3

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM STOCK** or portable saw mill, 32-52 American Advance thrasher, Garden City feeder and all attachments. Address Box 532, Virden, Man. 33-5

**FOR SALE—30-60 MCGILL ENGINE, 36-56** Red River separator, \$1,500; 15-30 Titan engine, \$500; good condition. Ebenau, Laporte, Sask. 33-5

**SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION** threshing machine, in good order, complete, \$600. Chr. L. Halseth, Donalds, Alta. 34-4

**SELLING—36-60 GEORGE WHITE SEPA-** rator, rebuilt, good running order, \$400. Would exchange for stock. J. A. Horan, Cheviot, Sask. 33-6

### Tractors and Autos

**FOR SALE—20-HORSE CASE STEAM TRAC-** tor, also 20-horse Waterloo steam tractor, in good condition. Apply Box 143, Hartney, Man. 37-2

### Repairs

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 11

## FARM MACHINERY



\$1.00

### FOR A QUICK START

**ona COLD MORNING** Get the Improved Goebel Timer. It will make your Ford or Fordson start in a jiffy, run smoothly, and develop more power. Guaranteed to save gas and eliminate all commutator trouble. Wears indefinitely. Warranted for 10,000 miles. Use your old case, no matter how badly worn. Anyone can install. Salesmen and dealers write for attractive proposition. **ORDER ONE TODAY** Winnipeg Service: Carlton Service Station Canadian Distributor: D. C. PAYNE CO. 299 KENNEDY STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTING** motors, all makes repaired and guaranteed same as new. Official distributors and service station for Bosch Magneto Corporation, Sharpe's Limited, Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS'** trial: 1917-23 models; Cartridge, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

**THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY** guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES,** magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**USED TITAN TRACTOR PARTS, BOSCH** and K.W. high tension magnetos. Low prices. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg. 35-5

**MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE.** Acme Magneto and Electric Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

### CYLINDER GRINDING

**CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS,** autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg.

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### BEEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

**BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'** supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 33-6

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**POWER MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL AND** radio business, in Northern Alberta. Yearly turnover \$80,000. Will sacrifice for \$8,000. This is a genuine proposition. For particulars, write Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 37-3

**FOR QUICK SALE—PROPERTY AND IMPE-** ment business of the late James Duff. Apply to A. J. Duff, Drinkwater, Sask. 36-4

### COAL

**COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN.** Write: Jew Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-11

### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

**WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY** School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 37-5

### DYERS AND CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

### FLOUR MILLS

**FOR SALE—36-BARREL FLOUR AND CHOP** mill, \$1,500 cash, balance mortgage. Easy to operate, experience unnecessary. C. A. Walton, Wainwright, Alta.

### FRUIT

**TOMATOES, RIPE OR GREEN, BOX, 80c;** cucumbers, table, 65c; small pickling, \$1.25; sweet peppers, \$1.00; assorted pickling cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, \$1.25, now ready. Cash with order. Mallory Fruit Farm, Sardis, B.C. 35-4

### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**RUBBER HALF-SOLES CAN BE PUT ON** leather shoes, overshoes or rubbers at home in a few minutes. Men's large, medium and small sizes, 75c. pair; youths', ladies' and child's sizes, 70c. pair. With cement and instructions. Post paid anywhere in Canada. Wood Agency, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Send money order or postal note.

**VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES,** eczema cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail. Patients can work as usual. Many testimonials.

**BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IM-** proves acts like magic on yeast. Makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg.

### GUNS AND RIFLES

**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED.** Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 35-5

### HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE** them into handsome switches at 75c. per ounce. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

## It Pays to Advertise IF YOU

### USE THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE, BECAUSE

(1) You can sell, buy or exchange profitably any surplus seed grain, livestock, poultry, or farm machinery. (2) Anyone can advertise, there is no trick about it. Success is simply a matter of plain, honest dealing. (3) Guide ads. provide cash any time you need it.

**SATISFACTORY BECAUSE—**(1) Quick results are the rule, not the exception. (2) Want ads. often find farmers who are glad to sell at a reasonable price. (3) Hundreds of "Sold-out" letters, Testimonials and "Repeat Orders" prove the power of Guide Ads. to produce results above the average.

**ECONOMICAL BECAUSE—**(1) The rate per word is low, while the results are high. (2) The circulation is large. No other journal in Western Canada has more readers. (3) The Guide does more to stimulate reader interest in the classified pages. (4) Most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising.

## GUIDE CLASSIFIED ADS.

Find your farm help (male or female), second-hand machinery, a farm to rent, or anything else by inserting a "Want" ad. in The Guide. It will be read in every district in Western Canada.

The market for Pure-Bred Livestock, Milch Cows (Swingers), Swine (Fall Litters), Sheep (Breeding Stocks), Poultry, Plowing Outfits and Second-Hand Autos is particularly good at the present time. Notice how the number of Honey, Farm Land and Farm Machinery advertisements is increasing. Right now there is a larger number of buyers than advertisers. Who's going to take advantage of this demand while money from the 1925 crop remains unspent?

Guide Classified Ads. Work Fast—There is One for Every Need

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

